

which had lasted 2 1/2 hours, and that he had not known it would be published until later when he saw it in print.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—As Congress continues to debate the Coolidge Administration's policy in dealing with the Nicaraguan-Mexican situation, cable dispatches presenting a kaleidoscopic picture of reactions to the attitude of the United States are being received from many points.

Foremost in importance, perhaps, is a cablegram sent to the Associated Press at New York by Juan B. Sacara, Liberal, engaged in civil war with Dolfo Diaz, Conservative President of Nicaragua, denying reports that he contemplated giving up his contest and leaving the country, and declaring he would remain at his post "to the last extremity."

"Despite the effective blockade which is being made more and more pressing each day against my Government and army by the American naval forces throughout the so-called neutral zones," Dr. Sacara said, "I maintain my determination to remain at my post to the last extremity."

"American Imperialism" Protested

Meanwhile San Salvador dispatches say that more than 4000 persons, chiefly students and laborers, marched through the streets of that city in protest against the policy of the United States, and listened to the addresses denouncing the attitude of President Calles of Mexico and denouncing "American imperialism."

There was no disorder. Cuban dispatches report the arrest of Clodualdo Alvarez, a student, and Manuel Suri, a printer of Mexican nationality, on charges of distributing a pamphlet, signed by 32 students, attacking the American stand in Nicaragua.

The pamphlet, suppressed by Cuban authorities, declared "once more the boots of the capitalist of Wall Street, in conspiracy with the White House, have violated the integrity of a sister nation," and added:

"This new attempt against the liberty of Latin-America makes the political period of the White House and constitutes a dark prelude for the future of the continent."

Spanish-American Resistance

Dr. Sacara, who has been recognized as President of Nicaragua by Mexico, is reported in Guatemala City dispatches as having sent a note to Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, protesting against "North American intervention in Nicaragua," and demanding withdrawal of American marines with a threat that unless this was done he would ask all Spanish-American countries to give armed aid in combating the "Yankee invasion."

Another protest against American action is contained in a letter dated Dec. 24, a copy of which was received by the Associated Press, addressed to the State Department by Rodolfo Espinosa, Sacara's Minister of Foreign Affairs. The letter makes strong protest "in the name of the people and the Government of Nicaragua," and asks "Has the United States of America forgotten that small nations have a right to independent life in the international concert?"

Senate Debate

The Administration policy in Mexico and Central America was assailed in the Senate by C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama and Robert M. La Follette

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association, address by Samuel W. Taylor, president of the Institute; Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and other guests. Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Concert by orchestra from Harvard University, Boston Square and Cosmos Club, 44 Beacon Street, 8.

Annual banquet, New England Association of Railroad Veterans, Ford Hall, 7.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Sunday talks at 2:30 p. m. Free admission free; sculpture by Paul Manish.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Lilla Cabot Perry; water colors by Sarah C. Sears.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Paintings by A. Sheldon Penney; water color drawings of birds by Charles Emil Hill; landscapes in pastel by Kate Leah Cothran; etchings by Emil Hill and other artists.

R. C. Vose Gallery—Old masters; pastel portraits by Christine Tucker Curtis; etchings by Roland Clark.

Casson Gallery—Lithographs by George Bellows.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Dwight Williams; etchings by Carbonati; sculpture by Tofanari.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by Henry Howard Brooks; water colors of interiors by Louis R. Metcalfe.

Scherer Gallery—Landscapes by Joseph Haskin; wood carvings by Robert Laurent.

Boston Athenaeum—Reproductions of water colors by Pierre Vignoli; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Addresses on prohibition by Wayne B. Wheeler of Washington, D. C.; L. Leroy K. Upton, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50. (Printed in U. S.)

Addresses, "The Poetry of Amy Lowell," by Frederic J. W. Hayward of New Bedford, Public Library, 5:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—At 8:00, concert by Marguerite D'Alvarez, contralto, and George Gerhart, pianist.

Jordan Hall—At 8:30, concert by People's Symphony Orchestra.

Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library—At 8, free concert by Letz Quartet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Want Code of Ethics? "Do Right," Editor Points Way to Fellows

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Absence of definite standards of newspaper ethics was brought to the attention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in the report of William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, as chairman of the committee on ethical standards. The society is meeting here in its fifth annual session.

Mr. White reported that the committee had been unable to draw up any conclusions and would ask for further instructions.

"After all," he said, "why should editors hold themselves to high ethics when they turn right around and buy syndicate stuff addressed to morons?"

"Along what line do you want your ethics? Along the line of news? Along the line of advertising? Or along the line of subscription-getting? We want further instructions."

"We thought if you wanted a code you could get a very simple one. 'Do right.'"

Curb on Free Speech

Interference by the Federal Government in the domain of the states, which he declared was exemplified in recent federal regulations, were attacked by James Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, in an address at the opening session. Scheduled to speak on "The Liberty of the Press," Mr. Reed opened his talk with a warning to journalists to be on guard against court decisions and federal regulations tending to curb free speech and free writing, attacked the war-time restrictions on freedom of speech, and ended by a declaration that "under the pretext of employing the constitutional powers of the Government, the Federal Government has absorbed authority little short of usurpation."

He pointed to a recent argument by the Solicitor General of the United States in a case before the Supreme Court, in which it was urged that the freedom of the press as guaranteed by the Constitution goes only so far as the freedom given it under the English common law, as evidence that efforts are on foot to circumscribe journalistic liberty. The press must be free to criticize the Government and even to speak against it, he said, but it must be forbidden during the late war, Mr. Reed said.

See Journalism on Up-Grade

Erle C. Hopwood, president of the Society, in his opening address on the accomplishments of the past year, pointed to a "growing recognition of the importance of newspapers in our social organization, a keener realization by editors of their high responsibilities and a growing tendency to write of the merits of issues rather than of the personalities involved, a significant development in American journalism."

He urged editors to utilize constructive criticism, rather than resorting to, and deprecating efforts of minority investigations to offer tonets of good taste and standards of public morals in the efforts to "humanize" their pages.

He recommended that the society appropriate a fund of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 to set up an office and a legal staff to investigate charges for contempt of court and other legal actions brought against newspaper writers and editors.

Numerous appeals for the society to take action in such cases have been refused during the past year "on account of lack of proper investigation machinery," Mr. Hopwood said.

auditors, especially in the persuasive, emotional guidance Mr. Casella gave it.

C. S. S.

Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Marguerite D'Alvarez, contralto, and George Gerhart, pianist and jazz composer.

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the seventh concert, by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

Sunday evening, Jan. 15, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, a free concert by the Letz Quartet, under the Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge Foundation of the Library of Congress.

Monday evening, Jan. 17, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Louise Homer, in the Wetterlow-Wolfsbach series.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Gilbert Ross.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Clara Haskil.

Thursday evening, Jan. 20, in Jordan Hall, the first of three concerts by the Letz Quartet. The program will be made up of three works by Beethoven: Quartet in F minor, op. 95; Trio in C minor, op. 9, No. 3; Quartet in E minor, op. 9, No. 3.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 21, and Saturday evening, Jan. 22, in Symphony Hall, the thirteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Ottorino Respighi as guest conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Gil Valeriano, Spanish tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Serge Rachmaninoff.

On the same afternoon, at the Boston Opera House, the first concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, with Ethel Leginska, conductor, with Carlos Salzedo, harpist, and Rafael Diaz, tenor, the soloists. The program includes Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Salzedo's Symphonic Poem, "The Enchanted Isle," for harp and orchestra, and "The Secret of Suzanne," Rimsky-Korsakov's "Astronomer's Song" and Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Povia Frijah, dramatic soprano.

Thursday evening, Jan. 27, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano, and Hans Ebel, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 28, and Saturday evening, Jan. 29, in Symphony Hall, the fourteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Irene Scharrer, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Roland Hayes, tenor.

Sunday evening, Jan. 30, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Nina Taranova, ballad singer, and the Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 31, at the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Civic Opera Company opens its Boston season with "Aida." The remainder of the repertory follows.

Tuesday, Feb. 1—Alfano's "Resurrection."

Wednesday, Feb. 2—Gounod's "Faust."

Thursday evening, Feb. 2—Wolff-Petrar's "Jewels of the Madonna."

Friday, Feb. 3—Giordano's "La Cenerentola."

Saturday, Feb. 4—Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

Sunday, Feb. 5—Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande."

Monday evening, Feb. 6—Donizetti's "Lucia."

Tuesday, Feb. 7—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov."

Wednesday, Feb. 8—Blaet's "Carmen."

Thursday evening, Feb. 9—Verdi's "Aida."

Friday, Feb. 10—Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

Saturday, Feb. 11—Honegger's "Judith."

Sunday, Feb. 12—Puccini's "La Bohème."

Saturday evening, Feb. 13—Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

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Voice Sent on Beam of Light in Test of Ultra-Violet Rays

Music Translated Into Light Flickers and Made Audible in Radio Set by Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Transmission of a human voice on a beam of light was demonstrated yesterday by Prof. Donald C. Stockbarger of the department of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology at a private lecture to students on "Invisible Light and Its Effects." He launched the waves of musical and instrumental music, picked up from a radio, on invisible ultra-violet rays.

After translating his collection of sounds into light flickers, Dr. Stockbarger pointed by an ordinary radio receiving set without a radio frequency amplifier, but the crystal or vacuum tube detector was replaced by a photo-electric cell.

The flickering light passed through a small window in the silvered photo-electric cell and thereby caused a pulsating current to flow.

Invisible motion pictures transmitted on like rays were thrown on a screen and another important feature shown was that of nonflaring headlights on automobiles, thrown on miniature road covered with a fluorescent substance from a car painted with a phosphorescent substance which glowed even after the invisible rays had been removed.

Yale Laboratory Is Solving Problems in Physics Field

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (Special)—Yale natural scientists have opened an attack on problems in the field of physics which promises to bring important results, it became known here today, when the university made public a report on the research activities being carried on in the Sloane Physics Laboratory.

Some of the investigations, the report shows, have been completed, and will be the object of widespread discussion when their results have been published.

Prof. William F. G. Swann, director of the Sloane Physics Laboratory, has a number of important investigations in progress. In September last he took nearly two tons of apparatus to the top of Pike's Peak. Here, and subsequently at Colorado Springs, he carried out investigations on the cosmic rays, and secured data, which, when taken in conjunction with experiments being carried on at Yale, will permit a calculation of the extent to which these rays are absorbed in the atmosphere.

Professor Swann has also under way the development of an apparatus designed to secure potentials of the order of 1,000,000 volts. Such an apparatus will render it possible to give to electrons velocities comparable to those attained in the nucleus of the atom and so permit an attack on several important problems of atomic structure.

On the side of mathematical physics he has recently completed an investigation to show that terrestrial magnetism, terrestrial electricity, and gravitation may all be harmonized as the outcome of a slight modification in the laws of

electricity and magnetism, a modification suggested by the theory of relativity, but one so small as to be far beyond the limits of detection in ordinary experiments where the apparatus used is insignificant in dimensions compared with bodies like the earth.

Prof. John Zeleny is continuing his investigations upon the nature of the discharge in vacuum tubes containing gas, a field in which he has been one of the pioneer workers. The recent interest in this field has added a new importance to the work of Professor Zeleny, which has remained so far unpublished, but which appears to contain the key to many of the developments now in prominent discussion.

Various other important investigations of a highly technical nature are progressing.

MASONIC GROUP ASKS FOR AMITY

Mexican Scottish Rite Appeals for American Understanding and Friendship

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Jan. 15 (Special)—A plea "for co-operation and helpful assistance, so as to give the American public the truth about Mexican conditions and the actual working of the Mexican Government" is contained in a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rite Masons, of the Jurisdiction of Mexico.

It is being sent to Leon Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction, at Boston, Mass., and to John Cowles, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction at Washington, as well as to subordinate bodies in the Mexican Republic.

The resolution declares that while the two governments' relations are tense, citizens of both countries are in perfect friendship commercially and socially and concern is expressed over the maintenance of prosperous trade relations if the diplomatic controversy continues.

The resolution charges that Adolfo Diaz, President of the Nicaraguan government, recognized by the United States, has the backing of

the Roman Catholic Church and of petroleum and banking interests which "naturally do not represent the genuine interest and opinion of the American people at large." It also blames these groups with trying to make Mexico appear responsible for the trouble in Nicaragua.

The resolution concludes: "We ask you to try to persuade the representatives of the American people to do justice to the Mexican people and spread a peacemaking influence abroad, in order that both countries may continue in the bonds of friendship and the true spirit of brotherhood and mutual confidence, so that we may appear to the whole world as examples of friendly nations upon the American continent, working for the establishment of the universal brotherhood of man throughout the world."

Hopeful View of Situation Is Taken in Mexican Capital

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 15 (AP)—Mexican official circles believe that the situation is improving, both as regards international relations and domestic disturbances. This view, however, is not universally shared. Some observers continue to see dubious if not dangerous possibilities.

The view of the Mexican officials is based in part, on Senator Borah's speech in the United States Senate, urging the adoption of a new Latin American policy by the United States and arbitration of the dispute growing out of Mexico's petroleum and land laws, some features of which the American State Department has announced as retroactive and confiscatory.

Optimism was also aroused among officials by the War Department's assurance that federal troops were in a position to suppress all the bandits and rebels, who have been increasingly active of late.

Conversion into public schools of the annexes of eight Roman Catholic churches, including the sanctuary of Guadalupe at Guadalajara, has been ordered by the Government on the ground that these churches were abandoned by their priests. Annexes are defined as all church buildings except the actual houses of worship.

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Music in Boston

Casella and Boston Symphony Orchestra

Alfredo Casella, as guest conductor, led the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon at Symphony Hall in the twelfth concert of the current Friday afternoon series. Walter Gieseking, pianist, and Rulon Robson, tenor, were the soloists, the latter singing the folk song which occurs in Casella's ballet suite. The program comprised Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor for String Orchestra (arranged by Sam Franko), Mozart's Concerto in C major for Piano and Orchestra, Casella's Partita for Piano and Orchestra, and Casella's Orchestral Suite from the ballet "La Gira." The Mozart alone had been heard in Boston on previous occasions; the others had their first performance here.

It is almost four years since Mr. Casella led the Boston Orchestra, so for many he was a newcomer. The audience received him in anticipatory mood, since guest conductors are rare with this orchestra. Appreciative applause followed the Vivaldi and the Mozart. But enthusiasm ran high only when Mr. Casella's own compositions were completed. For a striking difference of approach manifested itself in the conductor's handling of the eighteenth century works and with his own. In the Vivaldi he pursued a precise, exact course. It was almost as if he were making a mosaic of the music he treasured. Phrases by phrase it went, clearly rhythmic, sharply approached. Patterns traced themselves deftly. Lines of melody crossed each other in carefully marshaled array. Dissonances were stressed according to the current fashion. But everything progressed as by plan. The listener might analyze and consider and assimilate.

The Mozartian music, again, plainly revealed Mr. Casella's guiding hand. Here was Mozart modernized, with brass sharp-edged and biting rather than played with the mellowness tradition ascribes to the "classical" manner. Rhythms were bounding and jubilant rather than restrained and clarified. The melodies waxed full and expressive. Mozart rejuvenated and rediscovered, as well as modernized, was the final outcome of the conductor's manner. To the Mozart Mr. Gieseking, as the soloist, also brought his persuasive powers. The grace and finish and luster he revealed in Boston a year ago again were in evidence. Delicate runs and trills well deserving of the old-fashioned adjective "pearly" decorated the soloist's performance. Form and outline stood forth clearly. And since Mr. Gieseking is as much a modernist as is Mr. Casella, the cadenzas of the soloist betrayed flashing linear dissonances and snatches of brilliant coloring.

Eighteenth century music has doubtless inspired Mr. Casella as it has inspired many others, but he has his own music, his own mark of present-day tendencies. One could no more mistake his compositions for those of a generation past than could ascribe the radio to the nineties. It is brilliant, commanding, swift-moving, vigorous and always interesting. Like it or not, one must listen as the Casella music flashes by. And again, there is more influence of the twentieth century here than of anything two centuries removed. No musician worthy of consideration could escape the influence of Debussy and Strauss and Stravinsky. Mr. Casella has not been beyond their scope. Yet his Partita is completely his own. The impact and urge of the first movement, the dreamy spaces of the second, and the boisterous freedoms and humors of the third, these are evidence of purposeful and coherent writing.

A more evident originality manifests itself in the suite Mr. Casella has drawn from his Sicilian ballet "La Gira." It teems with rhythmic vitality and surging melodic undercurrents. Its orchestration is tersely explicit. There is no spreading of material. Each phrase seems essential and of consequence. In fine, it commands willing attentiveness from

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Vote of Confidence Carried
in French Chamber—Premier
Curbs Oratory

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 12.—After the agitation and polemics inseparable from the French senatorial elections and the nomination of presidents of both parliamentary houses, it is significant that the Poincaré Government, facing the Chamber of Deputies and stating its program, should receive a vote of confidence of 365 against 132. This large majority is reassuring. It is not likely that Parliament will interfere with Raymond Poincaré's task.

In spite of the ingenious methods of counting, the gains of the Left in the Senate were few and were Socialistic at the expense of the Radicals. Theoretically the Left should have won many more seats. The elections are local councilors and deputies who themselves were elected two years ago. They should have mustered automatically a considerable majority for the Left. In fact they did not, thus showing that even in the restricted circles of electoral colleges, the need for continued national union is realized.

Socialist President of Chamber
The Chamber certainly chose Fernand Bouissou as president for 1927. It is the first time that a Socialist has been placed in that post, which ranks in French hierarchy as the third in dignity. But M. Bouissou has the true qualities of chairmanship and immediately made it clear that he would not act as a partisan. The Senate chose as president, that is to say the second person in the Republic, Paul Doumer who is notoriously moderate, and he was particularly opposed by the Socialists when he was Finance Minister. Altogether therefore, the signs of a fruitful and untroubled session were good. It was not that the rumors concerning the differences of opinion between Aristide Briand and M. Poincaré persist. Indeed Edouard Herriot is said to have ranged himself entirely with M. Poincaré and M. Briand is not enthusiastically supported now, even in such newspapers as Quotidien. M. Briand wished an immediate debate on foreign policy but twice ministerial council decided against.

German Tactics Unhelpful
M. Briand with, however, be heard by the senatorial commission. The German tactics in regard to the eastern fortifications are not calculated to strengthen M. Briand's hand. After procrastination General von Pawel has been obliged to submit his proposition in writing, but though the Quai d'Orsay is inclined to get the most favorable interpretation of them, it is understood that Germany means to keep its substantial fortifications.

A short clash in the Chamber between M. Poincaré and Léon Blum, Socialist leader, revealed M. Poincaré

as determined as ever to exclude verbally. He will allow only one day's work for interpellations and discussions on them. The rest of the time is to be devoted to business. M. Poincaré declares that deeds are preferable to words. Mr. Blum insisted on debates, asserting that the political life of the Chamber had been suspended and that the deputies were gagged.

AMERICA CANNOT GRANT REQUEST

Objects to Expressing Its
Views on the Economic
Aspect of Disarmament

By Wireless

GENEVA, Jan. 12.—No surprise has been caused in League of Nations circles at the announcement of the United States Government, made through Theodore Tamm of the Bernese Embassy, that it could not comply with the request for a detailed statement of its views on the joint committee's report regarding certain economic aspects of disarmament before December 31. The joint committee is in reality the League's economic committee with certain additional experts, and the United States is not represented.

It is felt, therefore, that it is quite reasonable that Washington should put in a caveat regarding the findings of this body. Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Switzerland, indeed made it clear at the time that, although he had no objection to the joint committee being consulted, he would not be bound by its decisions. As a matter of fact no government is bound by its decisions which are in the nature of recommendations.

Mr. Gibson also pointed out that the United States would have preferred a special committee of experts instead of a joint committee which is an appendage of the League. The conclusions of this body to which the United States takes exception are those, it is said, referring to the possible co-operation of dye, chemical and other factories to war purposes and the comparative time taken in each case.

In this connection the United States Government, it is thought, detects the danger that an element of supervision of interference with business might creep in, especially in connection with factories having important secrets to guard. The Christian Science Monitor's representative is informed that the joint committee does not share this view, and believes that the conclusion would not have been so closely scanned at Washington if American representatives had been able to accept the invitation to attend the meetings.

HUNGARY AGAIN UNDER CHARGES

Accusation That Legation
Officials Engineered Raid
on Socialist Premises

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Further extraordinary allegations are being made against the Hungarian Government. After the recent fraudulent banknote fabrication, involving the highest-placed persons, there comes the definite charge that Hungarian officials organized at Paris the theft of important documents from the offices of the Hungarian League of the Rights of Man.

Count Michael Karolyi, the president, announced the fact and proceeded with an investigation. Finally a statement was issued accusing the authorities of having organized a raid, employing a poor emigrant, Vertes Aspad, to seize certain papers which were taken to the Hungarian legation where he was duly recompensed.

These circumstances are related in what purports to be a confession by Aspad. Certainly the statements should be received with reserve, but whatever he is, it would appear that Count Karolyi and the French members of the League of the Rights of Man intended, if possible, to create a new international scandal. Among the documents were confidential reports, a list of the members of the Social Democratic Party, secret circulars and accounts of meetings of Hungarians abroad. It is suggested that the documents, besides giving precise information concerning Hungarian exiles, permitted the Government to compromise the Social Democratic leaders during the elections, indicating that they maintain so-called criminal relations with traitors.

Inquiry at the Hungarian Legation elicited a flat denial of the assertions that members of the legation had encouraged the robbery or had paid a recompense. Baron Koranyi, the Minister, affirmed that he was totally ignorant of such transactions.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PROFITS 6.3 PER CENT GREATER THAN IN 1925

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Despite the general strike and coal stoppage, the aggregate industrial net profits here last year actually exceeded those of 1925 by 6.3 per cent. This remarkable fact, which is full of encouragement for British trade, emerges from an analysis of the returns from 1572 typical industrial companies published today by the Economist, Britain's leading financial weekly.

The Economist divides these companies into three groups, namely, those concerned with iron, coal, steel and textiles, which lost heavily; those interested in such overseas undertakings as oil, rubber and tea, which did so well as more than to make up the balance; and other concerns which show comparatively little change.

The profits were lowest in the third quarter, after which the recovery commenced, though those of the fourth quarter were still much below what was made in the first and second.

GANDHI IS INVITED TO PAY CHINA VISIT

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Dr. Rufus Jones, professor at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, has arrived here from a lecture tour in the Orient.

Colonel Thompson's proposal that America should resolve to develop the resources of the Philippines "gently and inspire co-operation," the editorial regards as a more statesmanlike course than has marked the history of the Archipelago since the beginning of the two periods of Republican and Democratic control in 1898 and 1913, respectively.

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ANTI-EVOLUTION LAW IS UPHELD

Tennessee Court at Same
Time Reverses Judgment
in Scopes Case

By the Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—The State Supreme Court today upheld the constitutionality of Tennessee's famous Anti-Evolution Law, but at the same time reversed the judgment against John T. Scopes, Dayton teacher who was convicted of violating the law.

The decision as to the constitutionality of the law was by a three to one vote, but all agreed that as the jury which convicted Professor Scopes did not fix a fine, the trial judge, John T. Raulston, had overstepped the bounds of the law in assessing a \$100 fine against Scopes. Under Tennessee law, it was pointed out, a fine in excess of \$50 may be assessed only by a jury.

The decision, announced by Chief Justice Green, stated that the only way to correct this would be by a new trial, but added, "All of us agree that nothing is to be gained by prolonging the life of this bizarre case," and suggested to the attorney-general that the Scopes case be nolle prossed.

The opinion declares it seems plain that the Legislature only intended "to forbid teaching that man descended from a lower order of animals." The denunciation of any theory denying the Bible story of creation is restricted by the caption and by the final clause.

Justice McKinney, in dissenting to the constitutionality of the act, commented upon "uncertainty of meaning," quoted a United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Connally vs. the General Construction Company, to the effect that laws must be "sufficiently explicit to inform those subject to it what conduct on their part will render them liable to its penalties."

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the Tennessee Anti-Evolution Law in its ruling on the Scopes case, will be immediately appealed to the United States Supreme Court, Dudley Field Malone of defense counsel announced.

NEW EDITOR FOR "MOTORSHIP"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The announcement is made of the appointment of A. C. Hardy as editor of "Motorship," a leading American marine magazine. Mr. Hardy has written six books on shipping. He served a five-year apprenticeship with a building company at Jarroon-on-Tyne, prior to taking a naval architectural course at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he gained a bachelor of science degree. At intervals he shipped on long voyages, gaining both deck and engine room experience. The first visit he made to America was as a carpenter's mate.

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JULIUS CURTIUS FAILS IN MISSION

Attempt to Form Govern-
ment of Bourgeoisie Parties
in Reich Not Successful

By Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Dr. Julius Curtius, Minister of Economic Affairs, and a member of the German Peoples Party who had been asked by President von Hindenburg to form a government of the bourgeoisie parties leaning toward the Right, has returned his commission to the President after one week of serious efforts because the Roman Catholic Party definitely refused to join any other government coalition except that of the three Center parties.

President von Hindenburg has now extended the commission to Adam Stegerwald, a member of the Roman Catholic Party and leader of the Christian Labor Unions—which are more Conservative in their views than the Social Democratic Labor Unions—to form a Cabinet.

Cause of Deadlock

The present deadlock which led to the failure of Dr. Curtius to form a Cabinet is due to the refusal of the German Peoples Party to join a Government seeking the support of the Social Democrats and to a similar refusal of the Roman Catholics to enter a Cabinet leaning toward the German Nationalists. Everything now depends which of these two parties will yield first. The German Peoples Party, it is quite evident, is being pushed forward by the German Nationalists, who are determined to force their way into the Government at all costs. For this purpose they are even prepared to agree to Dr. Gustav Stresemann's foreign political ideas hitherto combated by them.

Dr. Stresemann's Influence

Under these circumstances Dr. Stresemann is not so unwilling to use his influence to bring them into the Government, for he naturally would welcome it if his greatest opponents would now back him in his work. Owing to Dr. Stresemann's attitude on this question, the German Peoples Party can accomplish its expected yield to the Roman Catholics.

The Liberals, however, apprehend that the presence of the German Nationalists in the Government would prevent Dr. Stresemann from going ahead with the keen optimism which is a characteristic feature of his policy. Moreover serious objections are raised against the formation of a government of the bourgeoisie parties directed against the Social Democrats, since in view of the increasing unemployment this might lead to unpleasant radicalism among the workmen.

If the present deadlock continues the Reichstag may be dissolved after all, but it is a known fact that

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President von Hindenburg would rather see a government in power which leans toward the Right when dissolution takes place. Though he is endeavoring to be impartial, it is evident he is paying considerable attention to the advice given him by the Right parties. Thus he had a long private intimate conversation with Count Westarp, leader of the German Nationalists last night, of which, however, no mention is made in the press.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ARRIVES IN ROME

By Wireless

ROME, Jan. 12.—Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has arrived in Rome where he will stay for a week as the guest of the British Ambassador. Although the Chancellor's visit is informal he will pay courtesy visits to Benito Mussolini and Count Volpi.

Other important political visits to the Duce in the near future will be those of Count Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary, and Mr. Manolescu, Rumanian Undersecretary of State for Finance, their object being the conclusion of trade agreements between Italy and their respective countries. The visits of the Hungarian and Rumanian statesmen assume considerable political importance, showing Italy's growing prestige in the Balkans and in Central European countries.

LORD INCHCAPE MAKES GIFT TO INDIAN CHURCH

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Inchcape, the shipping magnate, whose recent criticism of missionary work in China attracted much attention, has now given 100,000 rupees toward building an Anglican church in India's new capital, Delhi. Appeals for subscriptions for this church were recently issued over the signatures of the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and two ex-Indian viceroys.

LORD'S DAY LEAGUE ANNOUNCES SPEAKERS

Speakers expected to address the thirty-second annual meeting of the Lord's Day League of New England in Tremont Temple, next Monday morning, include Governor Fuller, John L. Bates, president of the League; Bishop William F. Anderson, the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Brooks, the Rev. Dr. Jasper C. Massie, the Rev. Dr. Martin D. Kneeland, secretary, and others.

The business meeting and luncheon are to be held at the Bellevue Hotel from 1:15 to 3:15 p. m.

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ENGLISH EVANGELICAL CLERGY OPPOSE CHANGE IN PRAYER BOOK

Hundreds of Church of England Ministers March to Lambeth Palace to Present Memorial Against Proposed Revision

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A deputation of clergy and laity, headed by the Rev. E. G. Bowring and Henry Fowler of the League of Loyal Churchmen, an organization claiming to represent some 500 evangelical ministers of the Church of England marched in a procession to Lambeth Palace and presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury a memorial protesting against the proposed prayer book revision as tending to the "undoing of the work of the reformation." The question of revision has been proceeding many months and is now approaching completion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York were present at a session attended by 34 Church of England bishops to pass the final draft for presentation on Feb. 7 to the General Convocation of the Church of England clergy. This draft has not yet appeared, but it is understood to make the reservation of the sacrament and other Anglo-Catholic practices optional under certain circumstances, instead of being as at present entirely contrary to the established church law.

The evangelical clergy are greatly perturbed at what they regard as an introduction into the church ritual deeply significant features of Roman Catholicism. The procession was a gesture from the "stand-pat" Protestants who hold that if the prayer book is revised such revision means a move toward Rome.

Anxiety is not confined, however, to the extreme evangelical section. Capt. J. W. M. Barron, secretary of the Church Association, an organization claiming to have the support of two-thirds of the entire body of the Church of England, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that the issues raised were of the utmost gravity.

The bishops are endeavoring, the Monitor representative understands, to find a compromise, but their position is difficult as they have to recon-

cile church law with the practices which the Anglo-Catholic clergy have long been permitted to indulge.

The Times thus recalls a statement made by the Bishop of Durham last November, when he told the diocesan conference that "in the interests of law and order some things which evangelicals dislike may have to be legalized." Presiding at the following clerical conference, the Rev. H. W. Hinde, rural dean, said in view of the doctrinal deviations permitted by certain bishops, there must be controversy.

Regarding the threatened secession from the church, however, Dr. Francis J. Chavasse, ex-Bishop of Liverpool, said that "secession would be a blunder and a sin." The Anglo-Catholics, the Monitor representative understands, are not inclined to modify the demand they have made for legalizing the ritual changes they have already adopted, and have raised the question of disestablishing the church as a means to "greater individual freedom of conscience."

The English Church Union, representing the Anglo-Catholics, has arranged to meet as soon as the bishops have given a decision, to decide their future action.

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TAX EXEMPTION IDEA DISCUSSED

Proposal for New Industries a Topic at State Officials Meeting

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 15 (Special).—Arguments for and against tax exemption to new industries were brought forth at the meeting of New England state tax officials' association.

William F. Howes, industrial agent for Manchester and member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, was the principal speaker in favor of legislation permitting local option on the matter. Zenas W. Bliss, Rhode Island tax commissioner, spoke against the enactment of such a law.

SWIFT RIVER VALLEY TOWNS SEEK DEFINITE SAFEGUARDS

Residents in Water Project Area to Propose Several Important Amendments to Legislative Bill

WARE, Mass., Jan. 15 (Special).—Town authorities of Enfield, Prescott, Greenwich and Pelham, where lands are to be flooded extensively by the Swift River Valley Protective Association have agreed upon a program to be supported at hearings soon to be given before a legislative committee in Boston on the special commission's bill designed to govern the conditions of land takings for the project.

Several important amendments will be urged, to afford what are considered necessary safeguards under the provisions of the bill and what means of recovery shall be afforded.

The question of when damages shall be paid also is regarded as important. Under the bill as drafted, payment would not be made until the land is taken over, and no date is set for taking the land.

More definite provisions for relocation of the Athol branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad and the relocation of public highways are desired, and more liberal compensation for workers who will be thrown out of employment by the flooding of territory. The question of whether public property of towns to be virtually wiped out should be sold to the State or be divided by rates among the towns taking over the remnants of the abandoned towns also is a disputed point.

It is generally recognized that efforts for specific amendments should make the special commission's powers less arbitrary and enable the inhabitants to know where they

emptions to new industries. He doubted if tax exemption would attract sound business enterprises and went on to state the advantages needed in a city to bring in industries.

Among these he mentioned railroad facilities, short hauls to shipping points, amusements and other forms of diversion for the workers as well as educational facilities, all of which, he declared, would suffice to overcome any advantage gained by tax exemption.

Mr. Bliss said this method also creates competition between cities from which no good comes. Rhode Island is being exempted on local option, he declared, but its past experiences have caused the assessors practically to abolish it.

A method of arriving at the valuation of property by means of an equalized value, whereby all property will be measured by the same rule, was advanced by William F. Connolly, assessor for Bridgeport, Conn., and former professor of political economy at New York University.

Henry F. Long, tax commissioner of Massachusetts spoke on state income taxation. He believed a law attempt to increase the rate on net income. He pointed out that subsidiary companies had increased their gross sales in Massachusetts to \$10,000,000, but they were paying on a net income of \$35,000, not "by any means" as being some means of taxing the parent company, he said.

Debate Future Motor Fuels



PROF. WARREN K. LEWIS Explains What Engineers Are Doing to Avoid Shortage in Gasoline Supplies. Chief Chemist, United States Bureau of Mines, Speaks at M. I. T. Symposium.

WAYS TO CONSERVE GASOLINE OUTLINED BY PROF. W. K. LEWIS

Engineers Searching for Substitutes Predict Ample Supply for Fuel Needs—Rapid Extension in Use of Diesel Engine Using Kerosene Foreseen

Four ways of potential conservation of gasoline are explained by Prof. Warren K. Lewis, in charge of the department of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The methods proposed are: Obtaining more gasoline from the crude by development of present methods; more efficiency in using gasoline by the addition of tetraethyl lead to make the supply last longer; using fractions of kerosene in motor fuel; and using Diesel engines to replace those in service today.

The interview given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, preceded a gasoline symposium at the two-hundred-seventeenth meeting of the northeastern section of the American Chemical Society which opened at the institute today.

"The diminishing supply need not alarm the public," he said, "because chemical engineers and chemists will find substitutes for gasoline as future motor fuels." Professor Lewis has been in charge of the department since 1915.

Commenting on each of these four methods individually, Professor Lewis said that three times as much gasoline is obtained from the crude now as was the case 50 years ago, and that it is possible to double that if necessary. "It is practicable to obtain from many cracking stocks gasoline yields of 40 to 70 per cent, and there is no question but what the gasoline yield from the original crude can be increased to a point far above its present value the moment it is economically advisable to do so," he said.

Five processes employed to manufacture gasoline over and above that present in the original crude described by Professor Lewis were the Burton, the Dubbs, the Ellis and the Cross, and the Holmes-Manley.

all of which are in successful commercial operation.

"It must, however, be remembered that the further cracking is carried, the more difficult and therefore the more expensive the operation becomes," he added. "In other words, there is an economic balance beyond which cracking does not pay; but the higher the price of gasoline, the further cracking can be forced. These cracking operations represent, therefore, an insurance against inadequate gasoline supply as our crude resources begin to fail and offer a potential method of petroleum conservation which will come into more active operation the moment the economic situation justifies this more intensive unit."

It must also be remembered that cracking equipment differs from most other refinery equipment in that its expense is much greater and its capacity much less, Professor Lewis said. That is, the investment is tied up in the manufacture of cracked gasoline is far greater than that necessary for obtaining the straight-run gasoline present in the original crude as such. Furthermore, the farther one attempts to increase yields from the crude, the greater this discrepancy becomes.

As to the second point in gasoline conservation, Professor Lewis said tetraethyl lead has been found to stop detonation or knocking in the engine and adds to the 5 per cent of the fuel energy of the gasoline ordinarily obtained.

Coming of Diesel Engines Points three and four are closely linked together so that Professor Lewis spoke of them as one. Kerosene can be used in fractions in the manufacture of gasoline, and entirely in Diesel engines, which Professor Lewis predicts will be as common five years from now as the automobile was in 1910. Diesel engines are so constructed as to be able to use kerosene.

Although tetraethyl lead was discovered in 1852, it was not developed until 1919 for use in gasoline, Professor Lewis said. While both it and benzol, another chemical of like qualities, are both toxic, when used in mixtures of gasoline, they save the nation's commerce \$500,000,000 a year. The United States now pays about \$1,600,000 for 200,000,000 barrels a year, he said. With the knock eliminated gasoline consumption could be reduced a third.

Professor Lewis' address on "Petroleum Resources and the Influence of New Refinery Methods on the Supply of Gasoline" was a history of the growth of oil as an industry since its discovery in Pennsylvania 70 years ago and was prepared to prepare the audience for the speeches of the three who followed him and whose discussion was of a highly technical nature.

Motor Fuels from Coal

Arno C. Fieldner, chief chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, told in "Motor Fuels Derived from Coal" of the possible fuels from coal, such as methanol, or synthol, which may contribute to the solution of the nearing gasoline shortage.

Low grade coals or lignites may be used in these processes, he said, thereby employing vast resources heretofore almost useless.

"As much as 140 tons of crude oil has been obtained per ton of coal, which in turn gave 40 gallons of motor fuel, 10,000 cubic feet of gas, and pitch residue," he concluded.

Dr. Graham Edgar, technical director of the American Petroleum Corporation, was to open the evening session at 8. His topic is "Research on the Knock and Its Causes," while Thomas A. Boyd, in charge of the fuel section of the research laboratories of the General Motors Corporation, presided in place of Prof. Robert T. Haslam of "Tech," called to Texas in an oil case.

CLAREMONT READY FOR ITS CARNIVAL

New Hampshire Town Arranges Three-Day Program

CLAREMONT, N. H., Jan. 15 (Special).—With a record fall of snow for the month of December, providing ideal conditions for winter sports, the carnival season of New Hampshire will open here on Jan. 20, when H. P. Clark and his famous Eskimo dog team will arrive here from Toronto, bearing messages from the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The team's arrival in Claremont will mark the opening of a three-day carnival which begins with a mardi gras, indoor and outdoor circus,

cutler race and ski-joring, and provides a continuous round of winter sports activities.

Unlike the usual type of carnival, however, this one is regarded in the nature of a permanent investment for the youth of the community. Because it was felt that better facilities should be provided for the winter play life of Claremont children, the Outing Club and the Chamber of Commerce had constructed on the community playground in the center of the town a speedy toboggan chute and a skating rink, both of which are flooded each night after the children have gone to bed by a man who is hired to help the youths have a good time.

Claremont people also raised \$3000, with which they bought a nearby hill and built a splendid ski-jump which, according to Dick Bowler, former Dartmouth ski jumper who recently tried the jump, is one of the best in New England.

Realizing that—as too often happens at winter carnivals—many enthusiastic visitors are merely spectators unable to take an active part in the various sports, every effort will be made at this carnival to teach visitors the use of skis and snowshoes. These will be provided in large numbers and competent instructors of the Outing Club will offer their services to whoever may desire assistance.

It is declared by the carnival officials that the occasion is to be a community affair. Claremont is making a permanent investment and desires that anything saving of commercialism be avoided. The town will keep open house and every effort will be made to insure visitors a genuine welcome.

GUATEMALA TREE SURVEY PLANNED

Professor Record of Yale to Continue Research Work

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP).—Prof. Samuel J. Record of Yale school of forestry, will sail today from New Orleans for Porto Barrios, Guatemala, where he will continue the research work in tree and plant structures of that region which he began last year. His trip will last two months.

Record is working in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution in Washington with the aim in view of obtaining detailed information in regard to the forestry resources of South and Central America.

The institution' representatives are at present working northward from South America and Professor Record will move southward from Porto Barrios.

PLAN HOW TO IMPROVE PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS

Boston public celebrations, prospective and past, were discussed at length at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association held Thursday night in the Boston City Club. Those celebrations might be changed from time to time as well as how celebrations, including the coming Tercentenary, may be adapted to present-day public interest, furnished problems for consideration.

Officers elected for 1927 are: Edward L. Curran, president; Henry J. D. Small, vice-president; Louis Watson, treasurer; E. B. Mero, secretary; executive committee, the four officers and John B. Archibald, Frank C. Brown, John J. Keenan, Frank Leveroni, James H. Phelan, John A. Scanga and George W. Tupper.

PROHIBITION EXERCISES HELD

Maine W. C. T. U. Honors Miss Gordon and Hears Governor Brewster

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 15 (Special).—Making law observance respectable is the real problem of today, said Gov. Ralph O. Brewster this noon at the Congress Square Hotel at a luncheon held by the Maine W. C. T. U. in honor of Miss Anna A. Gordon of Evanston, Ill., world president of the organization, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of national prohibition.

The Governor said a requisite to progress of good government was the development of a public sentiment which shall make it more popular to speak of law observance than of law violation." He pointed out that "the rather thoughtless jesting" regarding the issues of observance of prohibitory and other laws, was causing

College Employment Officers Confer on Placement Problems

Twenty Eastern Universities and Colleges Are Represented at the Second Annual Meeting of Organization at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 15 (Special).—Placement work is receiving more and more attention from colleges all over the country, said Paul W. Viets of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, speaking at the second annual meeting of the Associated College Employment Officers, of which he is president.

Representatives of 20 eastern colleges and universities were present at the meeting which was held at the Lord Jeffrey Inn. Personal organizations of a number of business and industrial firms were represented.

The work of the college employment organizations is to connect graduates with suitable employment in industry, and the purpose of this meeting was to determine more clearly the information which business men want from the college records of prospective employees.

Only a few business men have come to realize the seriousness with which many colleges are approaching this problem. According to Walker W. Daly of Harvard University, who spoke on "What information does business want from our records and how much can we give?" Most employers, he declared, still depend largely upon an interview with a candidate for a position, but felt that other information would be valuable. They have not yet learned to look to college placement bureaus for that information. The men in charge of college employment bureaus must get acquainted with industrial employment officials, he said, and work with them on the employment problem.

R. P. Miller of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology explained the system used there to bring able graduates to the attention of firms seeking technical men with a certain training. The institute does not have an employment office, he said, but merely keeps a file of graduates with certain qualifications, which is placed at the disposal of employers seeking men.

A systematic effort is made at Boston University to get men to train for certain preferred lines of work, and by repeated conferences with faculty members and business men

citizens to fail to realize "the insidious undermining of the conscience of our people which is being so subtly carried on."

Governor Brewster urged Maine people to keep in mind that their State was the pioneer in the national prohibition movement. He recounted some of the experiences of Neal Dow, whose life he classed as "an epic in the struggle to make men free."

The luncheon was attended by hundreds of temperance workers from various parts of Maine. Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, state president, in introducing Governor Brewster as toastmaster for the day, commended him as a fearless official who placed public duty above all other considerations.

Percival P. Baxter of Portland, former Governor, was introduced by Governor Brewster who praised his predecessor's enforcement record while chief executive. Mr. Baxter referred to the plans of Miss Gordon to go soon on a trip around the world in the behalf of the W. C. T. U.

In his own world travels, said Mr. Baxter, he has gained the opinion that America needed first of all to put its own house in order before attempting to reform others.

FARMERS FAVOR DIRECT PRIMARY

New Hampshire Federation Takes Stand Against Proposed Modification

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 15 (Special).—New Hampshire farmers, members of the new Farm Bureau Federation, outlined their legislative program today in a series of resolutions, many of which were passed after heated debate.

The membership favors a three-cent gasoline tax, a portion of which revenue is to be turned back to the towns for local road maintenance. They came out squarely opposed to any change from the direct primary to a convention, an absolutely proposed by any sort of bond issue for construction of highways.

Other resolutions called for the continuance of the mill tax plan for the state university, more money for the bureau of markets, continued state support for extension work, against compulsory automobile insurance and in favor of continued and increased support for the state publicity bureau.

George M. Putnam, president of the federation, declared that recent conferences with representatives of the largest power companies in New Hampshire, have brought out their willingness to co-operate and their desire to see power lines running into all the rural sections of the State.

Although the details of the joint plan have not been finally agreed on, the farmers are to demand that lines be built at cost, that farmers may have the privilege of furnishing labor or material to keep costs down, that the revenue from a line shall be able to meet the expense of its construction in three years, that rural sections therefore get the benefit of the urban rate, and that the construction of a line be started immediately following the meeting of certain set requirements by the rural people.

Mr. Putnam declared that a proposition offered by the company that it would build a considerable mileage of lines free of cost, had been turned down on the ground that the farmers want no gratuitous favors from power interests, but rather a plan of operation that will be definite and applicable to all.

NEW FEDERAL BUILDING PROPOSED FOR BOSTON

A new 12-story federal building for Boston to cost \$7,000,000 and stand on the site of the present structure in Post Office Square, is proposed in a bill introduced in Washington by George Holden Tinkham (R), Representative from Massachusetts. When completed the Boston Post Office would occupy the first four floors while the others would be used for federal departments.

The present Federal building cost nearly \$5,000,000 when it was erected about 50 years ago. It was built of Cape Ann granite and resembles the War and Navy Building in Washington. It covers 45,000 square feet of ground. Daniel C. French was the architect and the figures substantiating its facade.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 15

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAE, Boston, Mass. (485 Meters)

4 p. m.—Parley Stevens and his orchestra. 4:30—News flashes. 5—Grace Hayley. 5:15—Copley-Plaza dance. 6—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McVarr. 6:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance. 7:30—News flashes. 7:30—Automobile insurance. 7:35—The Lady of the Lovelies. 7:50—Talk, Boston Better Business Bureau. 8—From the Boston Square Orchestra. 8:15—Harvard University Orchestra. 8:30—Pierian Soladity of 1808, George Sidney Stanton, conductor. 8:45—March, "Our Director." Bigelow. "Dornroschen." Tchakovsky; prelude to "Le Deluge." Saint-Saens; waltz, "Sobre Las Olas." Roese. 8:30—From Boston Arena. Canadian league hockey game: Toronto Tigers vs. New Haven, reported by Gerry Harrison. 10—News flashes. 10:05—Dance music, directed by Rudy Newman. Popular selections by Jack Fay and Rose Golden. 11—Dance music, Copley-Plaza Orchestra.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (485 Meters)

4 p. m.—Freddie Hewitt, ukulele. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 6:15—Sch-Barre High School orchestra. Raymond G. Flynn, conductor. 6:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7—Radio forecast and weather. 7:20—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 8—Vincent Spoliano, tenor. 8:15—Accompanied. 8:30—Pirates of Penzance in Maine. 8—From New York. A dramatic play—Lure of Vagabond. "Gottedammerung" by Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony orchestra. 10—Classical music, with Bill Harrison. 10:05—Hockey game, east of the Boston-Ottawa game, announced by Frank Ryan.

WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (485 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Organ recital from Elks Hotel by Arthur Clifton. 6:30—Rick Newcomb's Society Orchestra. 7—"Massachusetts Aggie Life." 7:30—Carroll's orchestra. 8:10—Boston Orchestra. 10:15—Leo Reisman and his orchestra. 11—Weather report.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

9 p. m.—Dance program. 10—From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

8 p. m.—Hartford composers' period. 8:30—Vocal. 9:30—Male quartet. 10—Dance program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (366 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Theater program. 8:30—Concert. 10—Dance program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

9 p. m.—WEAF, New York Symphony. WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (366 Meters)

9 p. m.—WEAF, New York Symphony. WEA, New York City (495 Meters)

2 p. m.—Musical comedy. 9—Walter Damrosch and New York Symphony Orchestra. 10—Vocal solos. 10:10—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

8 p. m.—Male quartet. 8:25—Student concert of the New York Philharmonic Society. Arturo Toscanini, guest conductor. 10:30—Dance program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)

9 p. m.—From WEAF. 10—Vandeville program.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Radio specialty. 8—Studio program. 8:30—From WEAF. 10—Vandeville program.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF Folies. 9—New York Symphony.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (465 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WEAF. 10—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

4 p. m.—New York program. New York Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch. 8:15—Russian Art Troupe and orchestra. 10:05—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (326 Meters)

9 p. m.—Courtesy program. 10—Dance music.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)

8 p. m.—Stage program, organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WBMM, Chicago, Ill. (326 Meters)

11:15 p. m.—Mixed quartet. 11—Belmont "Gang." 12—Radio feature club with Coon-Sanders orchestra.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

7 p. m. to 1 a. m.—National barn dance.

WRCR, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)

10 p. m.—Dance program. 11—Miss Mary Towner, popular songs. 11:15—Dance program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (336 Meters)

4 p. m.—From WEAF, New York Symphony. 8—Popular songs. 11:15—Dance program; popular songs.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (260 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:30—McDonald Sisters. 10:15 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (426 Meters)

10 p. m.—Atlanta radio hour. 10:45—Concert. 11—Dance program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Mandolin and guitar club recital. 11—Dance program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)

10:30 p. m.—Dance program.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 16

PROVIDENCE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, Station WLSI, 441 meters.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 266 meters.

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 341 meters.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6:30 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 417 meters.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBB, 350 meters.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEBH, 370 meters.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station KPQA, The Princeton, 280 meters.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert program. 8:30—Vocal. 9—Dance program. 10:15—Dance program.

WMAK, New York City (319 Meters)

11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Capitol Family"; "Radio Hour."



Come Unto These Coral Sands Where Rest and Freedom Are

The roses are blooming in the semi-tropics—at Nassau in the Bahamas. These sun-kissed beaches invite you, and the happy Nassauvians have warm welcome ready. Come here for pleasure, for rest, for freedom: this British colony offers all this to you.

Whether your stay be short or long, here is escape from the commonplace, to the land of beauty and of play. Days are sunny, nights cooled by the gentle trade-winds, and the women and the children as safe on beach or land as at home. Oh, those native dishes! Ah, that turtle soup! Come to Nassau!

2½ days' delightful sail from New York. 15 hours from Florida.

Direct sailings from New York and from Miami.

Munson S. S. Line, Pass. Dept., 67 Wall Street, New York City.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., 220 St. James Street, Montreal.

Nassau Bahamas Isle of June

Write to Nassau Dev. Board, Nassau, B.W.I. for Descriptive Booklet

CONSOLIDATED GAS BUILDING IS AN IMPOSING STRUCTURE

Forms Notable Addition to Park Square District—Exterior Is of Indiana Limestone—Statler Leases Are Being Signed—Many Realty Changes

Another large office building to be opened in Park Square soon is the Consolidated Gas Company's 13-story building at Arlington and Stuart Streets, which occupies the site of the old Cyclorama building, which was previously one of the first gasometers used by the company. Structural work has been completed and steady progress is being made on the interior finishing.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A. TO EXTEND WORK

Fund of \$142,348 Sought to Meet Budget—400 Volunteers to Aid

Plans for the annual financial campaign of the Boston Y. M. C. A. to raise \$142,348 to aid the organization in meeting its budget of \$1,405,072 were announced today. The canvass will begin next Tuesday and will continue until Jan. 28, with approximately 400 volunteer workers, including many of the leading business and professional men in Boston, co-operating in the work.

The financial canvassing organization will hold its first luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 18 at 12:30 p. m., and other luncheons for reports will follow at the same place and hour on Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and possibly on Jan. 28. William J. Davidson will offer a special prize for the best work during the first 24 hours of the canvassing, and other prizes will be announced later.

Commanders and Aides
W. Irving Bullard will again be commander-in-chief of the canvassing organization, assisted by Walter E. Crocker who will be associate commander. W. J. Davidson and Paul P. Clark will be corps commanders. William E. Adams and Frank D. Cawley will be aides. The executive committee consists of Arthur W. Johnson, Albert M. Curtis, Sabin P. Sanger, Robert A. Delaford, Henry G. Lord, Ernest Lovering and Romney Spring.

The heads of the several divisions of the financial organization this year will be as follows: Division A—General, Everett S. Litchfield; Neuteneant-general, John T. Nightingale; aide, Alphonse Gould. Division B—General, T. Grafton Abbott; Neuteneant-general, William E. Durkin; aide, William Willett; aide, Charles H. Gale. Division C—General, A. P. Everts; aide, Carl Magnuson. Division D—General, Arthur Perry Jr.; Neuteneant-general, William C. Chalk; aide, Charles E. B. Division E—General, William H. Tittman; Neuteneant-general, John H. Harwood; aide, Norman E. Kitching. Boston & Maine Railroad Division—General, C. H. Wiggins; associate, William J. Hobbs; aide, A. P. Gillette. Dorchester Division—General, William Cowan; aide, N. H. Elbow.

MR. COX IS ELECTED SCOUT PRESIDENT

Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, was elected president of the Boston Boy Scout Council at its annual meeting in the Merchants National Bank last night. James J. Morrow Jr., Charles E. Cotting, Malcolm Donald, W. Cameron Forbes and Arthur W. Winslow were elected vice-presidents. Other new officers include William J. Bingham, treasurer, and Harvey W. King, secretary.

An invoice from \$100 to \$499 in the membership of the Boston Council was shown in the annual report read by Donald North, scout executive for Boston. During the year the Loon Pond Camp became the unnumbered property of the Council through contributions from friends. This is the largest Scout Camp in New England. The problem of adult leadership was said to have been solved in part through the growing up of the scouts, 223 having been appointed to leadership during the year.

LIBRARY SOCIETY ELECTS
Allen Curtis was elected treasurer of the Boston Library Society at its headquarters, 114 Newbury Street, yesterday, and William C. Endicott, secretary. Trustees were elected as follows: John Gardner Colledge, Frederick P. Fish, Prof. Roger B. Merriman, Edward M. Pickman, Daniel Sargent, Ellery Sedgwick, Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, Frank Winslow, Christian A. Herter and Charles P. Curtis Jr.

FUND FOR NEEDY STUDENTS
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—The income from \$50,000 left to Yale University by Charles P. Brooks will be applied toward creating scholarships for needy students. Mr. Brooks, who received in 1911 from Yale the honorary degree of Master of Arts, was "for many years a staunch friend of the university."

across the front of the building by a handsome bronze and plate glass screen. The main entrance will be on Stuart Street.

Richly Ornamented Ceiling
The walls of the entrance way and showrooms will be paneled in Napoleon gray, with an egg shell finish and richly ornamented ceiling. The elevator doors are of bronze with marble trim.

The upper floors of the building are divided into offices finished in dark oak with linoleum covered floors. The floors of the corridors will be covered with rubber tile over a marble base. The offices will contain wardrobes, lavatories and will be equipped with every modern convenience.

The building will be heated by steam with what is said to be the largest gas heating installation in the city. The first four floors and the five uppermost floors will be used by the company's office force but the intervening four floors will be rented to outside business interests.

C. W. Whittey & Bro. report the following sales: H. F. Winslow has sold to Norman B. Smith et al. the building at 383 Dartmouth Street. This property consists of a modern four-story and basement mercantile building, under lease for a term of years to McGrath, Inc.

The assessment is on \$45,000, of which \$31,000 is on the land. H. F. Winslow has sold to H. F. Winslow the mercantile property at 169-177 Purchase Street, corner of Gridley Street. The property consists of a four-story and basement mercantile building, covering 3300 square feet of land, assessed for \$100,000, of which amount \$55,000 is on the land and \$45,000 on the building.

A new English house and heated garage on a wooded lot located at 71 Walden Street, Newtonville, has just been sold to Mrs. Charlotte Holden for Earl C. Davis. The property is valued at \$14,500.

Mrs. Jennie Signor has purchased from James Taglienti a lot containing 7750 square feet situated on the corner of Beecher Place and Langley Road, Newton Center. The land is valued at \$1800.

At 41 Oxford Road, Newton Center, the property consisting of a single house of eight rooms and bath, and valued at \$10,000, has been sold to F. S. Lane for the H. C. Parker Estate.

One of Whelan's properties located at 1545 Beacon Street, consisting of a single house and 18,000 square feet of land, all valued at \$10,000, has been transferred, Mrs. Julia C. Bunn sold to Thomas E. Dempsey. All of these sales were made through the Alford Brothers.

James Gordon has sold the property at 704 Commonwealth Avenue, comprising a five-story brick building and 6480 feet of land with a frontage on Cummington Street. The property is valued at \$115,000, of which \$15,000 is on the land.

James M. Burr has purchased the property at 32-34 Stuart Street, consisting of 760 feet of land and a brick four-story building, all assessed on \$25,500, of which \$26,600 is on the land.

The Samuel L. Mixer estate at 219 Beacon Street, between Clarendon and Dartmouth Streets, has been sold to Miss Irene Hackett. The property consists of a brick and brownstone residence and 2240 feet of land, having a total assessment of \$25,500. Miss Hackett buys for her own occupancy. The sale was made through the office of Henrietta M. Wardwell of 29 Newbury Street.

Charles E. Howe Company reports a busy week of sales. The property at 164-166 Orchard Street, Watertown, has been sold to Michael A. Molito of Cambridge for a home and investment. This property consists of a two-family house with a two-car garage and 5000 square feet of land. The land is valued at \$1500 and the building \$13,000.

Everett J. Holmes has sold a two-family house with 7000 square feet of land at 13-15 Florence Street, Cambridge, to Herbert Wardwell. Michael D. Maloney has purchased 63 Bayview Avenue, Somerville. This property consists of a three-family frame dwelling, together with 6000 square feet of land, and a three-car garage. The land is valued at \$1100 and the building and garage at \$15,500.

The garage property in Davis Square, Somerville, at 408 Highland Avenue, containing 15,000 square feet of floor space on two floors, has been sold to George B. Deane. The property is assessed for \$9000 and the garage building for \$84,800.

Public Mind." Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary education for the State, spoke briefly on the opportunity of the high school principal in guiding the youth of today.

WILL SHOW GOOD DRY LAW BRINGS

Anniversary of Prohibition Will Be Observed at Meetings in Boston

The many ways in which prohibition has contributed to the happiness and prosperity of the people of Massachusetts will be told at more than a score of mass meetings and special church services tomorrow in celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Eighteenth Amendment's ratification.

Two meetings will be held in Boston. One will be in Tremont Temple, with a band concert beginning at 2:15 o'clock by the First Corps Cadet Band, and addresses beginning at 3 o'clock, with Brig.-Gen. Leroy S. Upton, now in command of the Sixteenth Infantry, Fort Howard, Maryland, as the principal speaker.

General Upton has spent 30 years in the army. He went overseas with the First Division and served with the Second and Twenty-Ninth Divisions. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States and was decorated by four foreign governments for distinguished service to the allied cause. He is a graduate of West Point and an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, and a graduate of the Staff College and the Army War College.

A second event will be a citizenship luncheon which will be held in the banquet hall, Hotel Bellevue, Monday at 12:30, with Dr. Alfred E. Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy as the principal speaker, and Dr. Howard H. Russell of Ohio, founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America, as an honored guest.

WELLESLEY CONCERT TONIGHT

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 15 (Special)—The Wellesley Glee Club and the Wellesley Glee Choir will give a joint concert this evening at Alumni Hall, Wellesley. The two organizations will sing "Rolling Down to Rio" as the opening number of the program. Miss Theodora Johnson of Cleveland will sing the solo part of the opening song from "The Flying Dutchman" and Miss Marion Fuller of Worcester will play two piano solos.

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The single frame house at 30 Garfield Street, Cambridge, has been sold to Mary E. W. Drabbe. There is 4500 square feet of land assessed for \$8000 and \$4400 on the buildings. The purchaser will occupy for a home.

IRA ALLEN CHAPEL
FORMALLY DEDICATED
BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 15 (AP)—Students at the University of Vermont attended chapel today for the first time since before the World War. Their new chapel, which has been named in honor of Ira Allen, founder of the institution, was dedicated yesterday.

James E. Wilbur of Manchester, donor of the building, presented the keys for the new chapel at the opening exercises while the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle of New York City, delivered the dedicatory address.

AIR MOTOR ROAD TO LOOP BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

ramps from and into Essex Street for Brookline traffic.

The next on-and-off ramps would serve Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue near their junction at Kenmore Square, thereby entirely removing the traffic problem presented on this crossing, for the solution of which plans now under consideration would require the expenditure of \$5,000,000 or more for this one location. The aerial highway would make such an expenditure unnecessary.

Other points at which ramps for local traffic are planned include Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street, Huntington Avenue and Stuart Street, Columbus Avenue, Tremont and Arlington Streets, Broadway and Albany Streets, South Station, Oliver Street, Kenney Square and Charles and Leverett Streets.

The North Station would be equipped with a bus and taxicab terminal on an upper level, as would the South Station. The Elevated trains would be replaced by buses run shuttle-fashion, and taxicabs running between stands at both stations would not have to descend to street level.

Mayor Nichols Approves Plan
The proposed aerial highway structure over the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks would be a clear 40-foot roadway sufficient for four moving lines of traffic. It would be raised 50 feet above the present track level, which will make it 22 feet above the present street levels on either side of the tracks.

Sometime in the future the proponents of the plan expect that Boston will be electrified. At that time it will be possible, practical and economical, it is shown, to cover the railroad tracks with a broad street-level boulevard striking directly into the center of Boston like the Park Avenue development in New York, thereby making a subway for the trains and an avenue through present low-value property of the outer Back Bay and Fenway districts, surrounded by the express-line aerial highway, which will still be approximately 20 feet above the new street level.

This project, which by law had to have the approval of the Mayor before the bill could be filed with the Legislature, was called by Mayor Nichols the most ingenious and economical project of its sort made known to him in the course of his careful study of traffic control and overhead roadways in Los Angeles, New York and Chicago. He approved the presenting of the plan to the Legislature.

His proponents believe that the traffic improvement alone saving time and annoyance to both passenger and commercial vehicles, will be worth the estimated \$15,000,000 expenditure, and they believe further that the plan would result in an increase of millions of dollars in the value of downtown property served by the route, especially along Atlantic Avenue.

Black Line Shows Course of Proposed Elevated Motor Road From the New Cottage Farm Bridge, New in Construction, to Downtown Boston, Circling the Market District and Taking in Both the North and South Stations.

BUS OPERATORS FILE BILLS TO HELP BUSINESS IN STATE

Two bills affecting supervision of the motorbus business were introduced in the Legislature yesterday on petitions by Day Baker, counsel for the Motorbus Operators' Association.

One of the measures, filed by Martha Hays, Representative from Boston, would enable bus operators to obtain a certificate of convenience and necessity for a proposed line when they have obtained licenses from two-thirds of the municipalities on the route.

The other, filed by Conde Brodhead, Representative from Revere, provides for the establishment of an office of supervision of motor coaches and buses in the Department of Public Utilities.

Professional Sunday Sports
Upon the petition of Edward L. Logan, a bill was filed by Gaspar G. Bacon, Senator from Boston, to permit athletic games for which admission is charged on Sunday. The bill is designed to apply only in cities and towns where it is accepted by the Mayor and Council or by a vote of the residents.

Among other bills filed yesterday, Clarence A. Luitweller, Representative from Newton, presented a measure covering the punishment of habitual criminals in which he provides that any person who has previously been convicted of a felony under the laws of this or any other state, the United States or any other country, who is again convicted of a felony shall be given not less than the maximum term nor more than twice the maximum term for that offense. If there have been three or more prior convictions, punishment shall be life imprisonment. Any person sentenced as a first offender and serving his sentence of whom it is later discovered there are previous convictions can be sentenced to the terms of this bill as an habitual criminal.

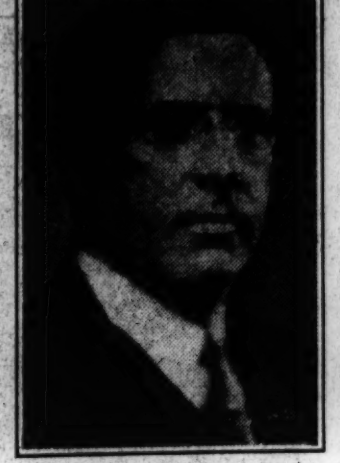
Limits Work of Domestic Servants
Representative Buckley of Boston, by request of George W. Palmer has filed a bill to establish the hours of labor of domestic servants at not more than 12 hours per day or 60 per week. The day's work must be performed within the span of 12 hours.

Representative Sandberg of Quincy, upon petition of Wendell P. Thore, has filed a bill to provide a system of non-contributory old-age pensions.

Representative Pratt of Saugus has filed a petition of Martin T. Joyce to provide that contracts of employment prohibiting membership in labor be declared to be against public policy and void.

Representative Jordan of Lawrence, on petition of the mayors of Methuen and Andover and others, has filed a resolve to provide for an investigation of the matter of a water supply for municipalities in the valley of the Merrimack River, and another resolve for an investigation relative to enlarging the Metropolitan water district and furnishing water to municipalities outside the district.

Policy Speaker



JAMES P. ROE

Mussolini Defender

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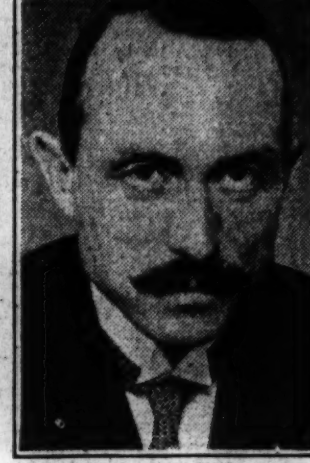
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AUSTRALIAN WOMAN BANKER WILL SPEAK

Miss Janet Mitchell, home service director of the Government Savings Bank of Sydney, Australia, will be a guest at the meeting of the eastern group of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women, to be held at the Valentine Jan. 18. Miss Mitchell will address the meeting on the banking methods of her native country, also her impressions of the banking methods of the United States.

Harry Gifford, State Senator, will also be a guest and will address the meeting.

OPINIONS SPLIT ON MUSSOLINI



DR. BRUNO ROSELLI

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WOMEN VOTERS OFFER SCOTTISH PROGRAM

"Auld Lang Syne," an entertainment of Scottish music and poetry is to be given next Monday evening in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, under auspices of the Cambridge League of Women Voters. Headed by John Daniels, tenor, the six performers are all Scottish players and singers.

As might be implied by the name, the characters of the sketch are all taken from the writings of Robert Burns.

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The bill has been so drawn that if the State cannot afford to pay for the entire work this year, it can enact the legislation contained in the first two provisions and at least make a start in carrying out this program.

State Advertising Has Paid, Commercial Executives Hear

Maine and Vermont Speakers Tell of the Value of Publicity Program—Methods of Reducing Local Taxation Told by Philip Nichols

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"In respect to state appropriations for publicity," he said, "New England is the pioneer leader, although some western and southern cities have been active in devoting municipal funds to this object, under state permissive legislation or special acts. The movement is growing here."

"Maine is well satisfied with results of its use of money from state and municipal appropriations for advertising, but some places that contribute complain because others will

not, and the question is being raised whether the money should not come entirely from state funds. There then is the question of competition to consider. If neighboring states go into it, and it becomes a question of who shall spend the most, a new aspect may be given to the situation."

The best results from community advertising are obtained by communities having special attractions to offer, like winter resorts. Advertising to bring new industries to a city is not likely to prove effective, unless backed by an alert industrial bureau."

Secretary Ford of the Burlington (Vt.) Chamber of Commerce said Vermont is thoroughly sold on state advertising and a state appropriation of \$25,000 this year is proposed, as against \$10,000 last year. He added that the last named amount was supplemented by \$15,000 in private contributions.

GUEST CONDUCTOR TO LEAD SYMPHONY

The twelfth Saturday evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, scheduled for 8:10 this evening, is unique in that the orchestra will play under direction of a guest conductor, Alfredo Casella, and will be assisted by two soloists, Walter Gieseking, pianist, and Rulon Y. Robison, tenor. After an absence of two weeks, during which the orchestra was on tour, listeners will find an interesting program prepared for the radio-cast from Station WBZ.

Mr. Casella will conduct two of his own compositions, in the first of which, Partita for pianoforte and orchestra, the solo portions will be played by Walter Gieseking.

The final number of the program, another of the works of Mr. Casella, will introduce to the Symphony audience, Rulon Y. Robison, a lyric tenor who has been the leading soloist of the English Opera Company for two seasons, and has made successful appearances with the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston and with the Portland Memorial Choir in Portland, Me.

AVIATION'S AID BY STATE ASKED

Simultaneously with the filing of petitions in the Legislature looking to both the immediate and future development of aviation in Massachusetts, it became known at the State House today that plans are under way, contingent to some extent on the passage of the proposed legislation, for the opening of air lines for passenger service from Boston to Montreal, New York, and Chicago, and that at least two trans-Atlantic flights are to be attempted from the Boston Airport during the present year.

Two petitions, which have the organized backing of all interests seeking to further aviation in the Commonwealth, were filed in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives by Slater Washburn, Representative, of Worcester.

The first petition, in the name of C. H. Kimball, president of the Associated Industries, relates to immediate needs at the Boston Airport. It provides that the entire filled-in area in East Boston, a portion of which is now being used by the airport, shall be set aside by the Commonwealth for permanent aviation uses.

A second provision of the utmost importance in planning for the large passenger air-liners would authorize the moving back of the present hangars, so that the entire area can be surfaced. The present runways are inadequate for the large passenger machines, and, in fact, will permit of the landing of but one machine of any type at a time. The third provision of this bill would provide for the necessary appropriations to carry out these improvements.

The bill has been so drawn that if the State cannot afford to pay for the entire work this year, it can enact the legislation contained in the first two provisions and at least make a start in carrying out this program.

Monday Morning Women May Choose From An Unusual Collection of Smart Shoes

1608 Prs. \$4.45 Second Floor

The Sort One Has Been Accustomed to See Marked \$7.50 to \$12.50

3236 Prs. \$6.90 Street Floor

Mighty remarkable—this variety, to say nothing of the exceptional qualities and styles at these low prices, 4.45 and 6.90.

Take Your Choice From Among
Operas Satin
Step-ins Suede
Oxfords Kidskin
Southern ties Calfskin
Low pumps Patent leather
Strap pumps Also
Suede pumps Patent leather
Velvet in simulated
alligator effects

All heights of heels. Sizes 2 1/4 to 8, widths AA to D. Greatest choosing among the medium sizes. What woman could not use a new pair of Burt's shoes at these prices? See them Monday!

In addition to the remarkable values described above, our Anniversary Sale offers equally remarkable values at

7.45, 8.90 and 9.90

BURT'S
17 West Street - Boston

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1608 Prs. \$4.45 Second Floor

The Sort One Has Been Accustomed to

Magazine and Special Feature Page

Boys Taught World Friendship
in Building Model AirplanesKansas City Schools Have Course in Building Machines
—Practical Tests Are Made—Instructor Makes
Work Pleasurable Profit for Boys

KANSAS CITY (Special Correspondence)—"Boys, I am glad to meet you."

"Every one of you can fly, if you wish to fly. How many of you have flown in a real airplane? That's fine! And you want to fly some more? ... That's good! Now how many of the rest of you boys, who have not yet flown, would like to fly in a real airplane? ..."

"Well, you all will have the chance, I am sure. It is the most pleasant way to travel, and it is rapid too. Five miles a minute has been flown—over 300 miles an hour (by A. J. Williams at Mitchell Field in September, 1925)—and experts say the average man can fly at that speed within a few years and that the superior fliers and superior machines probably will shoot through the air at speeds as high as 500 miles an hour, or over eight miles a minute. That means we could fly from our homes and spend the week-end at Rio de Janeiro, or Shanghai, or Cape Town, or Melbourne, or Paris, and return in time for school Monday mornings. That way we could have friends all over the world, and they could come to visit us quickly and more frequently."

This is how the Miniature Aircraft Fliers director talks to his boys in the manual training classes in the Kansas City elementary schools where 800 boys made as many tiny flying machines as the first month of aviation instruction ended.

Recently the director of the M. A. F. was engaged to go into all manual training classes to teach both student and teacher how to make flying machines.

First Lesson in Flying

The Miniature Aircraft Fliers director meets each group of boys two periods of 90 minutes each. The first period he makes an introductory speech of perhaps five minutes, telling how aviation is related to other school subjects—English, art, mathematics, right-thinking, music, geography, especially—and how every right-minded boy who can ride a bicycle is capable of flying a real man-carrying airplane now, upon receiving proper instruction.

Then the group is organized into five sections, according to the part of the airplane each will make. They become tail makers, wing makers, propeller makers, body (motorbase) builders, and wire makers (makers of motor bearings).

Thus each boy becomes something of a specialist in making one airplane part.

As soon as he becomes proficient in his specialty, as judged by the Miniature Aircraft Fliers director, he is graduated into another group, and there learns to make another airplane part. Regardless of progress made in the first session, the class next period is divided, so that each group will have in it a specialist on each airplane part—it includes one each of makers of wings, tails, motorbases, motor bearings and propellers. In this organization, instruction each had makes a complete airplane.

plans by the aid of specialists in his group.

The regular manual training instructor and the Miniature Aircraft Fliers director go around separately, group to group, giving encouragement and special instruction where needed. Usually the interest is keen when airplanes begin to fly around the room.

At first an airplane is assembled from parts made by the various groups. The tail and motorbase are attached to the motor bearings, wing and propeller of the other groups.

An Airplane Will Come Out of This



Kansas City Schoolboy Group Working on a Model

by the instructor, and flown. It really is a co-operatively made airplane. Flying instruction is given especially to boys who prefer to fly the airplane, rather than make another one at that moment. Because all work harmoniously, the little airplane can fly either and you without disturbing the happy progress of the other airplane makers.

What Every Boy Likes

The group, working freely with each on his own special task, thus learns to concentrate and let the plane fly where it will, bumping into this one and that one, but always coming up completely made and ready to fly again. This feature—

want to fly," said the Miniature Aircraft Fliers director. "A rare few say they have no present desire to fly among the birds—generally before the class instruction is completed, making flying machines fly, these too have become air-minded and want to fly."

Nearly 10 per cent of all boys who begin making flying machines, continue in that sport, according to figures from the past six years with Miniature Aircraft Fliers, and nearly 1 per cent actually go into aviation as a life work, due to individual preference, parental guidance, or greater commercial and industrial opportunities in other fields of work.

STUDENTS TO STUDY
COLLEGE PROBLEMSUniversity of Maine Committee
to Be Named

ORONO, Me., Jan. 15 (P)—A students' committee is soon to "study" some of the problems of the University of Maine with the end in view of presenting constructive criticism as seen from their viewpoint, in compliance with a letter from Dr. Harold S. Boardman, president of the university.

Dr. Boardman, complying with a "desire which appears to exist among the thinking men of the undergraduate body" to study student conditions and problems appointed six upper classmen to act as a committee on university student investigation and research together with six others to be chosen by them, and make a written report of some length.

The six seniors met yesterday to select the six junior members but deferred action until next week when they will confer with Dr. Boardman regarding future action. They are: Clarence H. Brown of Bates Island, N. Y., and Robert F. Scott of Old Town, representing the College of Technology; Cyril G. Cogswell of Old Town and John H. Mahoney of Ellsworth, representing the College of Art and Sciences; Henry O. Trank of Mechanic Falls and Ralph J. Swift of Thomaston, representing the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Boardman said he stands ready to co-operate in every reasonable and proper way. "I firmly believe," he said, "that many problems of the university with which the students are closely associated, in order to reach a solution must be studied by them and be solved by them. It appears that most sympathetic relations can be attained between students and teachers, and between students and the administration, by some such activities."

Why Wasley Used No Manuscripts

The rector of All Hallows', Lombard-street, which is one of the very oldest of the city of London churches, states that it was in the fine carved oak pulpit in this church that John Wasley

RAIL MEDIATOR TO RETURN

G. Wallace W. Hanger of the United States Mediation Board at Washington will return here Tuesday, in accordance with the Railway Labor Act provisions, to act again in the controversy between the management of the Boston & Maine Railroad and its engineers and firemen, over extension of passenger service runs.

HENRY FORD BUYS OLD DESK

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 15 (Special)—Henry Ford, through his representative, William Taylor, has acquired one of the old-fashioned desks that were used when Bradford Academy opened about 125 years ago. The desk is strongly built of pine and was discovered lying among some old furniture in a local second-hand shop. The desk is in excellent state of preservation.

MAKES THE FINEST BREAD BAKED

Progress in the Churches

Rural Church Union

"Once the desire for church union has developed in a community, it is inevitable," writes Robert W. McCulloch in summing up for the Survey an exhaustive study of the subject. Rural church union, Mr. McCulloch points out, that the movement toward community churches is not to be regarded as an expression of rebellion against denominationalism, but as a frank effort to harmonize competing elements which had in many cases resulted in the failure of churches and church work.

Although there are 377 united rural churches, there is so far to be found very little coherence among them, each being found to be more or less of an entity in itself. There were reported, how-

preached his first extemporaneous sermon. He had forgotten to bring his manuscript, and for the moment was greatly disconcerted. A woman member of the congregation counseled him to rest upon the assurance that "the Lord will provide," and he did such success with his extemporaneous effort that it is said he never again took a manuscript into the pulpit.

Church Automobile Club

An automobile club has been formed by the First Baptist Presbyterian Young People's Society in Louisville, Kan., to bring juniors to their meetings during the winter months.

C. E. Flower Garden

A Christian Endeavor flower-garden is maintained by a society in England. The sunshine committee of the society keeps the gardens and the flowers are sent to shut-ins.

The English Y. M. C. A.

At the annual lunch of the English Council of the Y. M. C. A. in London, it was remarked that a movement which has 1,400,000 members in it in 34 countries has a great task ahead of it along the lines of creating Christian unity and the establishment of better

In the Lighter Vein

Mr. Moss

"I am merely looking around," said the lady customer, who had been peering at all the goods in the store.

Floorwalker (who had politely offered to help her): "But, madam, I am sure you would have a better view if you take an elevator to the roof."

ANOTHER MISTAKE

Employer: "Surely, Miss Jenks, you know the King's English?"

Surprised Typist: "Of course he is—ain't he, sir?"—T.H.Bis.

SOMETHING WRONG

The pantomime was on the eve of production, and the orchestra had just rehearsed the overture for the fifth time.

"Thank you, gentlemen," said the conductor, who was also the conductor. "At last you have given me a truly correct interpretation of my work."

"Say," whispered the man who played the bassoon, "that's queer: I've got two pages to play yet."

—Chicago News.

SMALLER BOOK

The greatly increased size of Who's Who for 1937 makes more than ever apparent the need for a handy volume entitled Who's Not Who.—Punch.

UNIQUE

James: "What makes you think you are so much wonderful than anybody else?"

Brown: "It's paid for."

Mistress: "Look at the dust accumulated under that bureau, Jane. Think how bad that looks to anyone coming in the door!"

Maid: "I quite agree, Mum. I also said that thing oughter to be shifted into a darker corner!"

ENOUGH SAID

"Don't you think my daughter is a fine singer?"

"What did you say?"

"I said, don't you think my daughter is a fine singer?"

"Sorry, I can't hear a word. That girl is making such a noise!"—Pearson's.

ALSO BY THE CARAT

An enterprising Dublin coal dealer, somewhat prone to air his alleged knowledge on every possible occasion, had the following printed on his business cards:

"Coal delivered in a cart or coal dog bag."—T.H.Bis.

WATCH REPAIRING
REASONABLE PRICES
ARTHUR W. FITZ
107 N. B. ST., BOSTON

Old Jewelry Bought

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON CO.
appraise and pay cash for diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, etc. 150 Tremont St., Boston, opp. Park St. Church, Liberty 5479.

Radio

509 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Opposite Copple-Plan Hotel

January Sale
Reduction SALE
NOW GOING ON
Gowns, Wraps, Coats
and Millinery
1/2 PRICE ON—
Wedding Gowns
and Dance Frocks

THE MONITOR READER

1. How many women pay income taxes in New York City?—World's Press.
2. How is debt made?—Household Page.
3. What is Henry van Dyke's concept of faith?—Home Forum.
4. Why is motoring hazardous in Java?—Editorial.
5. What did the word "encyclopedia" do for Junior?—Editorial Feature.
6. How did an enterprising Dublin coal dealer advertise?—Lighter Vein.

THREE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED
IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

understanding inter-racially, especially as of those 1,500,000 nearly 500,000 are between the ages of 15 and 17 and 450,000 under 15.

Religious Followings

Dr. Partridge, professor of comparative religion in Manchester University, estimates the followers of different religions as follows: Christianity (Protestant, Roman Catholic, etc., grouped as one) 857,000,000; Confucianism, 355,000,000; Islam, 334,000,000; Hinduism, 317,000,000; Buddhism, 137,000,000; Taoism, 120,000,000.



Diamond in the Rough

Long Beach, Calif.

Special Correspondence

MANY years ago, in a small town in the middle West, the father of a large family earned a good salary, but his money was generally diverted from his family into the saloons. The family became so reduced in time that the mother had to take in washings.

In the town was a merchant who had the reputation of being very cross and irritable, and while he had a good business, people who traded

at his store disliked to come in contact with him. However, when he saw the life the drunkard was leading and the deplorable circumstances in which his family would be left, he very quietly sought out the life insurance company in which the drunkard had carried a policy and paid up back payments and kept them up until the husband passed away, and the policy was quickly paid to the widow.

Prime Minister's Kindness

Victoria, B. C.

Special Correspondence

LEARNING that a poor man near there was about to lose his little farm because of failure to pay the accumulated taxes and other official charges, John Oliver, British Columbia's veteran Prime Minister, journeyed out into the wilderness to inspect the place and learn conditions.

Mr. Oliver talked with the homesteader and found that under prevailing conditions it seemed impossible for him to meet his obligations. When Mr. Oliver returned home he ordered all taxes remitted and notice to this effect was sent to the homesteader on Christmas Day.

What They Are Saying

PRESIDENT CALLES: "Justice is all we want in these moments so critical for Mexico."

WAYNE S. WHEELER: "It is strange logic to insist that if a person buys bootlegged alcohol and is killed by using it he is a martyr. But if he buys carols and acid and drinks it he is merely a suicide."

REPRESENTATIVE HUDDLESTON: "I am not willing that a single American boy shall be sent to Mexico to lose his life in order that oil interests may pay dividends."

GEORGE GERSHWIN: "We call it jazz. But before it became jazz it was ragtime, and before that the cakewalk, and so on. That is just the way in which it will go on now."

F. V. NAIDU: "Untouchability is a crime against humanity. I can understand poverty and the difference in circumstances and capacity, but I cannot understand that the caste system, which is a justification for the mentalities that ostracize and regard as untouchable a large portion of our Indian people."

JOHN McDOWELL: "When this principle of love, based on the brotherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, is applied, slavery comes to a perpetual end. In this case, if liquor is stopped, child labor ceases, workers will not be underpaid, limitation of production will be lifted, industrial autocracy both in Capital and Labor will end, and self interest will be diverted."

THOMAS F. HENRY: "Every thing about the automobile industry is thoroughly organized except the motorcar owners."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT: "While America and the British Empire continue to work together there is still hope for mankind."

Jays

As you expect at Jays—the important, new fashion notes of Spring are to be found all thru our Shop!

Dresses, Blouses, Coats, Hats, Scarfs, Knit Suits, Stockings, Riding Tops, Sweaters, Skirts, Gown Suits, Underwear, Accessories.

BOSTON

TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

Daylight Motion Pictures
Help Visual Education

DNR MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—Experiments in visual education at Drake University college of education have disclosed that through use of the opaque projector and combined stereoscopic lens, pictures may be shown in broad daylight, even on the brightest days.

"For the last year daylight projection with the ordinary lantern and moving picture machine, where the ordinary window shade might be drawn, has been carried on," said F. W. Barr, dean of the college. "But recently the work has been carried one step further until now pictures are shown by the use of the stereoscopic, moving picture machine, film-slide machine or opaque projector in daylight on the brightest days even with the electric lights on."

Announcement
Mid-Winter Sale

continuing through January and February offering attractive price reductions in every department, many odd lots to be disposed of regardless of cost. Especially good values in OVERCOATS, SUITS, FUR COATS, HATS and SHOES.

As always for real values and service

LEO HIRSH
Clothing and Haberdashery
224 Huntington Avenue, Boston

R.H. White Co.
BOSTON

12,000 Yds. Beautiful New
Cretonnes

At Very Low Prices

Wonderful New Colors—New Designs

For re-decorating a whole room—For curtains—For portieres—For slip covers—For re-upholstering—For cushions—For utility boxes—For lamp shades—For table covers—For screens—For smocks—For aprons—For bedspreads.

Colorful
Flowers, Birds,
Fancy Stripes, Chintz,
Novelty Patterns,
Light, Medium and
Dark Grounds

Colorful
Printed Crash
Effects
Taffeta Cretonnes
Satin Finish
High Colored Goods

3rd Floor North

NATION ADVISED TO CLEAN ROADS

Way With "Hot Dog," and
All Confusing Signs, Urges
Harvard Expert

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Road signs which cry "Stop" in tall letters and in smaller ones below advise, "Get your hot dogs at Jim's Place, 300 yards," should be wiped off state and city highways, said Miller McCintock, director of the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research at Harvard University, in comment on Chicago's impending action in this direction.

He declared there should be a national move to forbid confusing and misleading road signs which resemble official warnings. He termed these imitations "wolves in sheep's clothing."

A railway would not allow display of signal lights along its right of way which might confuse an engineer, he commented, adding that those who control public roads should establish a comparable protection for the motorists who pass over them.

The United States Government will be asked by the American Road-builders' Association to invite the Association International des Payman-tes des Routes to hold its next congress in the United States. The meeting is to be in 1929.

Importance of taking proper care of modern roads after they have been constructed is being overlooked by many states, declared William H. Connell, engineer executive and acting secretary of highways of Pennsylvania, at the road builders' convention here.

Persons in the construction industries and professions seem to be the last to realize what a paying investment may be made out of inter-group co-operation, declared R. C. Marshall, general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America, in an address on economic waste in construction of public work by day labor.

Arthur W. Brandt, commissioner of highways of New York, said that laws should be so written that awarding officials can require, in addition to a bond, the authority to investigate the contractor from standpoint of experience, equipment, organization and financial condition.

Frank T. Sheets, chief highway engineer of Illinois, urged that contractors themselves do more to make questionable practices impossible in the industry. Banks have been too liberal to some irresponsible contractors, he stated.

Need of having a trained soil engineer attached to every state highway department to advise on every road to be built was urged by Prof. F. H. Eno of Ohio State University.

SCOUT FOUNDATION OVERCOMES DEFICIT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Boy Scout Foundation of New York has overcome an initial deficit of \$50,000 and increased its membership from 18,000 to more than 28,000 during the last four years, according to an announcement by Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has just been elected president of the foundation for the fifth consecutive year.

"In spite of increasing administrative costs in every public work, including federal, state and municipal governments, as well as private enterprises," Mr. Roosevelt said, "our books are balanced. Today we are free from debt."

Mr. Roosevelt referred to the report of the committee on scholarships and awards, saying that one four-year scholarship to the New York University had already been awarded and three other Scouts would receive scholarships later on in the year.

DEGREE REQUIREMENT ADVISED

NEW YORK (AP)—Recommendation that applicants for admission to the bar in this State be required to have a college degree is contained in a report to Chief Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of the Court of Appeals, made by the committee on character and fitness, appointed by the appellate division to examine applicants.

Motor Engines in Rare Tints Attract Women's Interest

Silvered and Golden Motors of Blues, Yellows, Pastel
Shades Are Features of New York Show—
Keen Interest Manifested

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Selling automobile motors to women has made it necessary for manufacturers to make their motors beautiful and this they have done, as is shown by the many "cut open" models of chassis at the New York Automobile Show at the Grand Central Palace. There are silvered and golden engines that look like they may have been made at Tiffany's. There are artistically "hand-painted" ones, showing the intricate working parts in tints of mauve, blues, yellows and pastel shades that appear to have been taken from the Metropolitan Art Gallery.

The makers of automobile bodies have long known the art of making them beautiful and appealing, but it is only in recent years that the manufacturers have considered the possibilities of making the machinery beautiful. One dealer said that it was to interest women in machinery.

"Women are now equally driving automobiles with men," he said. "As far as the working parts of the car are concerned, they have known little but today manufacturers feel that with the increasing number of women drivers—and I don't mean those driving from the back seat—there is a demand that women be shown exactly what makes the wheels go around. To do this we have made the 'cut open' models of our engines beautiful."

It is significant, too, the number of women who are making inquiries at the various exhibits and the attention of salesmen to women prospects more than to men. Salesmen, explaining the details of this motor or that, drop the vernacular of the trade and get down to definitions. They explain why the new models are equipped with oil filters and how dust is eliminated from the gasoline.

This naturally appeals to women who know what dust means, whether it is on the library table or in the carburetor. They show why a stabilizer on the crankshaft of a motor will eliminate vibration and noise and permit pleasant conversation, and this, too, is a talking point with women prospects. New devices that make steering easy and an uninterrupted vision are other talking points.

But the achievement of the motor makers has been to make their motors beautiful under the hood as well as otherwise. Drivers who first visualize their motors as things of beauty will be impelled to handle them with greater care and will, so the makers say, learn to regard them affectionately. The "old bus" thus becomes a fellow worker rather than a mere mechanical thing.

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around. To do this we have made the 'cut open' models of our engines beautiful."

It is significant, too, the number of women who are making inquiries at the various exhibits and the attention of salesmen to women prospects more than to men. Salesmen, explaining the details of this motor or that, drop the vernacular of the trade and get down to definitions. They explain why the new models are equipped with oil filters and how dust is eliminated from the gasoline.

This naturally appeals to women who know what dust means, whether it is on the library table or in the carburetor. They show why a stabilizer on the crankshaft of a motor will eliminate vibration and noise and permit pleasant conversation, and this, too, is a talking point with women prospects. New devices that make steering easy and an uninterrupted vision are other talking points.

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COMMENCING MONDAY—SPORTS DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

IT is only this month that the Boulevard Haussmann, one of the main streets of Paris, has been carried to the Grands Boulevards. It was begun by Baron Haussmann, the Prefect of Police under Napoleon III, in 1857. Thus it has taken 70 years to complete it. The original purpose was to construct an unbroken thoroughfare from the Boulevard Montmartre, by the rue Drouot, to the Place de l'Etoile. Only a small group of houses prevented the junction. To the north lay a region of high-class stores, important business offices, good hotels, and the Gare Saint-Lazare.

Around the Gare Saint-Lazare is the Quartier de l'Europe where the streets are named after the cities of Europe, and the Batignolles, a more mixed quarter. Here are the Galeries Lafayette and the Magasins du Printemps. Poets like Stéphane Mallarmé, musicians like Chopin, novelists like Dumas and Zola, painters like Manet, the forerunner of the Impressionist school, are associated with this district. In it is the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique et de Déclamation, with its instruments once used by Lull, Sarasate, Meyerbeer, Méhul, Ambroise Thomas, Beethoven, Paganini, Mendelssohn, Verdi and Offenbach. For over a mile and a half the broad boulevard runs westward skirting the Plaine Monceau, a fashionable residential district, and then changes its name to the Avenue de Friedland, which leads to the Arc de Triomphe. A Remarkable Artery

It is truly a remarkable artery, and the Paris authorities, with their notions of town planning, have been grieved that it was not joined up to the Grands Boulevards, which lead eastward to the Bastille. Only a few houses and shops separated

the two main routes. They have now been demolished, and the President of the Republic inaugurated the belated fulfillment of an extraordinary conception.

It is possible that this event, which is certainly not negligible, will have considerable influence on the direction of Paris traffic. Will it continue to flow along the Grands Boulevards (formerly toward the Madeleine)? Will it, on the contrary, be diverted toward Saint-Lazare and the Etoile? At any rate, a new opportunity is given to the inveterate grumblers, who dislike change even when it is improvement, to declare once more that the Boulevards, as they knew them, have ceased to be.

They dislike the rivalry of the Boulevard Haussmann, though if indeed traffic flows along the Boulevard Haussmann, instead of to the Madeleine, the present congestion will be relieved and more space will be given to the traditional Boulevard life to revive and flourish. In any case it is foolish to oppose the modern movement toward the west. Shafts of Light and Air

The Boulevard Haussmann, though it has been in existence for 70 years, has still to make fashion its character. Hitherto it has been cut off from the Grands Boulevards. Now it is one with them. It may absorb them and be the true continuator of the older eastern boulevards. It is scarcely at present the most attractive of the many straight avenues lined with trees which Haussmann drove like shafts of light and air through the narrow and tortuous streets of old Paris. Its tall houses speak of a rather gloomy prosperity. But Haussmann may have been right to choose this boulevard to bear his name. It was his most ambitious effort. Thus, at long last, the great scheme of the great project has been carried out.

ACTION IN FORD SUIT ADJOURNED

Selden Patent Litigation
Introduced to Show Added Stock Value

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15 (AP)—The Selden patent case was read into the suit of the United States Government against the former minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Company to recover approximately \$30,000,000 more on income taxes which it is asserted would be due the Government on a revaluation of the company's property at the time of the sale of the minority stock to Henry Ford.

Reading of a stipulation recounting the Selden litigation was incomplete when the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

The Ford Company in 1911 won against the National Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, operating under a number of patents, notably a basic one granted George B. Selden in 1895.

The association sought to prevent Henry Ford from making cars, and advertised extensively that they would prosecute "makers, sellers, buyers or users" of automobiles not manufactured under their licenses. This did serious damage to Ford business and prospects until the suit was won.

Sydney T. Miller, of appellants' counsel, explained the object of introducing the story was to show the company was then in a position to proceed with plans for expansion. These would indicate, he said, that it was a reasonable assumption that the value and earnings of the Ford Company would increase and that the \$30,000,000 valuation placed on the stock by the Internal Revenue Department for tax assessment was a fair one.

EXPANSION REPORTED FOR HAMPTON ROADS

HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Jan. 15.—The year 1926 was considered the greatest year, since the World War at least, in the development of the port of Hampton Roads and adjacent territory, the conclusion being based on facts and figures reviewed by a representative of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. Bankers and business leaders, municipal and industrial heads, shipping men and presidents of great transportation companies foresee even greater progress in 1927.

Sentiment for the proposed merger of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and South Norfolk seems to have gained much ground during the past year. Committees representing the three municipalities have been working steadily on the proposal and plans are expected to take shape soon. The consolidation of the trio would make Norfolk the second largest city in the South, with a population, roughly of 250,000. New Orleans alone would be greater in population and area.

FERGUSON PARDONS CLOSE AFTER 3289TH

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 15 (AP)—The gates of Texas prisons swung shut last night after Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson had granted about 100 acts of clemency, terminating her unprecedented generosity to criminals. Mrs. Ferguson announced that no more pardons would be issued between now and Jan. 18, when she retires from office.

The woman executive made public a list of 43 full pardons, one parole, one furlough, two remissions of fines and jail sentences and a commutation of a 25-year homicide sentence to three years, increasing her clemency acts to 233.

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RADIO

RESISTANCE B-D PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Helpful Hints on Useful
Changes Are Given by
Service Man

Some notes on the operation of a resistance-coupled audio amplifier in conjunction with the B-D set may prove interesting to Monitor readers. A service man who recently serviced a set of this type gives the following data:

Upon testing out the set it was found that several peculiar conditions prevailed. First, the set could not be satisfactorily neutralized. Second, the action of the tickler coil connected in the plate circuit of the detector tube was very erratic and unstable. Third, the set exhibited a peculiar lag characteristic which was only noticeable when the resistance-coupled amplifier was in use. The sudden changing of the tickler control or of either of the tuning controls caused a temporary increase of volume which subsided to a normal value in a fraction of a second after the change of dial setting took place. Fourth, the quality of tone on strong signals was very poor indeed.

On testing this set with a transformer-coupled amplifier it was found to exhibit none of the peculiar characteristics mentioned. In fact it was a perfectly well behaved B-D set. After spending considerable time and thought on the problem it was found that the reason for poor tonal quality and erratic tickler control was due to a very low plate voltage on the detector tube.

If the usual detector voltage of 22½ or even 45 is applied to the detector binding post, by the time the current supplying the detector plate has passed through the plate resistance of the resistance-coupled amplifier, there is only about 3 or 4 volts on the plate of the detector. The remedy was to use from 67½ to 90 volts on the detector post. This worked nicely, except that the tube now wanted to go into oscillation with a "plop." Also the tickler knob had to be turned back several degrees before the tube would stop oscillating. A negative grid return remedied this trouble. These changes remedied conditions 3 and 4. The neutralization of the set followed without further trouble.

It was found by analysis and experimentation that the lag effect mentioned was due to the comparatively slow charging or discharging of the coupling condensers in the resistance-coupled amplifier. It was shown by substituting small condensers, of from .00025 to .001 mfd. for the .01-mfd. or larger condensers built into the amplifier, that the lag effect was the slow charging and discharging mentioned.

Of course the substitution of the smaller condensers spoiled the tonal reproduction of the amplifier but served to prove the action. These large condensers act like pails of water on the surface of which are ripples. These ripples correspond to voice and musical vibrations. When one of the controls is changed suddenly the amount of charge in the condenser, or water in the pail, is increased or decreased in amount. These sudden disturbances in the water level in the pail of water correspond to the momentary changes in volume in the loudspeaker.

Another slight improvement in tone quality and a reduction in the background noises was effected by connecting a .005-mfd. fixed condenser across the loudspeaker. Needless to say, after making these changes on this set no difficulty was experienced in picking up distant stations where none had been heard before.

Portland Puts Bar on Radiating Sets

By the Associated Press
Portland, Ore., Jan. 15
AT THE request of radio fans, the city council has passed an ordinance providing that no violet ray, X-ray or other electric device causing high oscillations may be operated between 7 and 11 p. m. within the city. The law includes regenerative radio receiving sets. The ordinance is as an experiment to reduce interference with radio reception.

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WGHF, Detroit, Mich. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—Ensemble and soloists. 9:30—Studio program.
WZZ, Detroit, Mich. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9:30—From WZZ.
WZLW, Cleveland, O. (310 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Harvesters." "Gypsy." 10—Studio program. 11—Dance program.
WLET, Philadelphia, Pa. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF.
WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 8:30—R. T. hour. 10:30—Paradise orchestra.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
8:30 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF. 11—Jerry Wynant's Frolic.
WBAI, Baltimore, Md. (346 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—Talk. 9:10—String ensemble. 10—Staff concert. 11—Dance orchestra.
WRC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Harvesters." "Gypsy." 10—Studio program. 11—Dance program.
WGBH, Clearwater, Fla. (310 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Citrus report. 8:45—Caroline Lee. 9 to 11—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—New York program. 8—University of Minnesota program. 9—Orchestra program. 10:30—Dance program. 11—Dance program.
WKO, Des Moines, Ia. (346 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—WHO quartet. 8—Dance program. 11—Dance program.
WOW, Omaha, Neb. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtney program.
WKC, Cincinnati, O. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—Cincinnati Public School program. 9—Bentley Post, American Legion. 10—Popular program.
WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (346 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, "Gypsies," grand opera. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Dance program; organ numbers by Ted Meyer.
KXGX, St. Louis, Mo. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—Soloist; Steindler String Quartet. 10:15 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.
WBS, Atlanta, Ga. (410 Meters)
8 p. m.—Agricultural Foundation program. 10:45—Dance program.
WBAF, Fort Worth, Tex. (410 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Song show. 9:30—Old-time fiddlers. 10:30—Dance program. 11—Musical program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CNBC, Calgary, Alta. (410 Meters)
9:30 p. m.—Dance program.
KOA, Denver, Colo. (310 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Public schools program. 8:15—Studio program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
CKRV, Vancouver, B. C. (310 Meters)
10 p. m.—Dance music program.
KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (310 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—KRE players.
KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (310 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Chamber of Commerce program. 10:30—Dance program. 11—Dance program.
KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (310 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Courtney program. 10—Featuring the "Gypsy" program.
KMTZ, Hollywood, Calif. (310 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Courtney program. 9:30—Music. 10 to 12—Dance music program.
KRON, Long Beach, Calif. (310 Meters)
7 p. m.—Courtney program. 10—Featuring the "Gypsy" program. 11—Dance music.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., will lecture at First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, Jan. 17, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of Christian Science Churches and Societies of Greater New York. WJCA will broadcast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

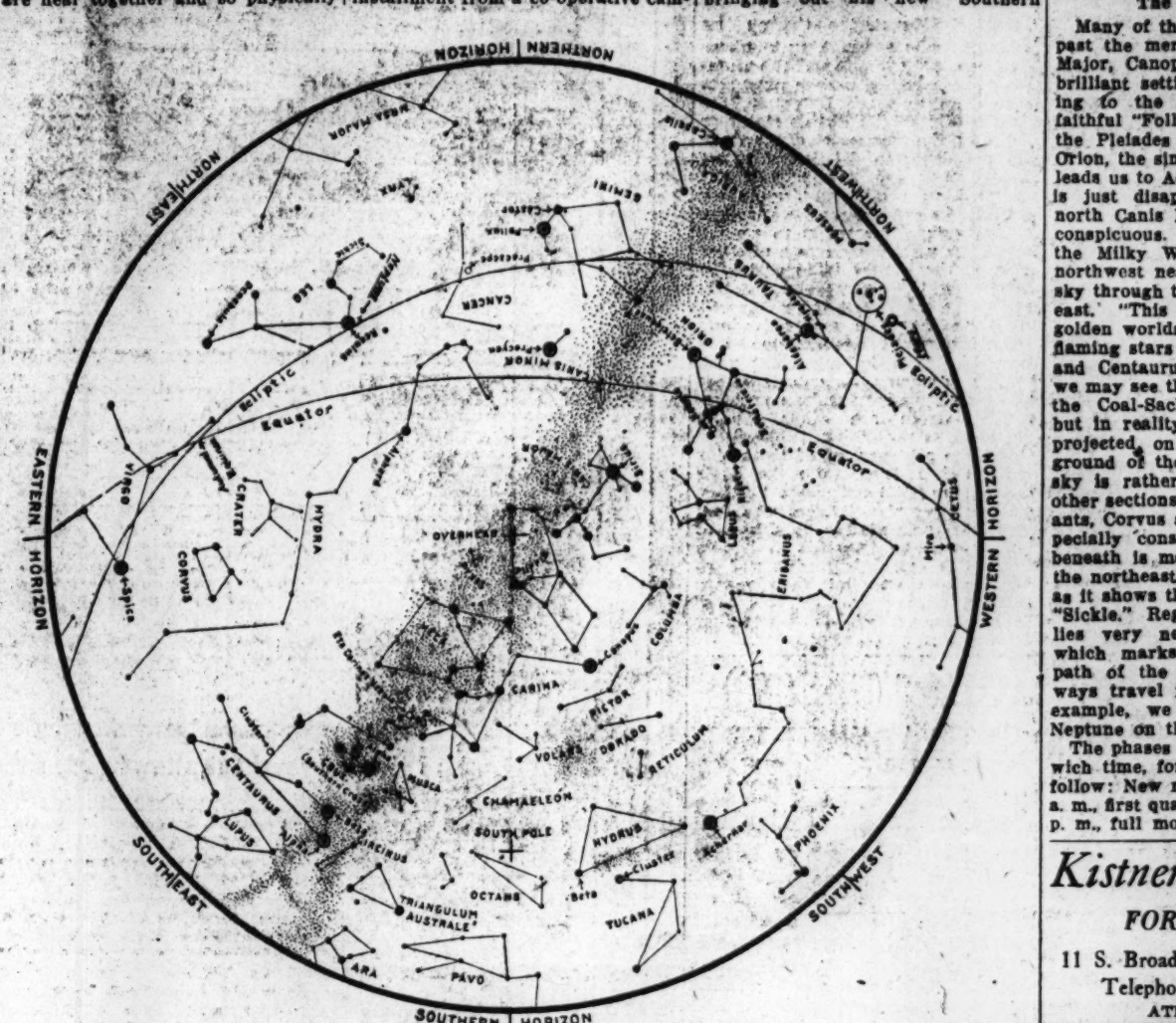
BILL ASKS FOR BIBLE READING
LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15 (Special).—A bill to require 10 verses of the Bible to be read daily in all schools in Nebraska, supported by public funds, has been introduced in the House of the Legislature. It would affect normals and the state university as well as the grade schools. Refusal to comply would constitute ground for discharge of superintendent or teacher.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. J. A. Johnson, Vancouver, N. C.
Mrs. L. C. Burnett, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Mrs. C. P. Fuchs, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. R. E. Anderson & Son, Dodge City, Kan.
Mrs. Lillie E. Dyer, Alton, Mass.

The Southern Heavens for February Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING
Professor of Astronomy in Harvard University
THERE are in the sky many stars, appearing single to the naked eye, which with a telescope may be separated into two components. With increase of telescope power thousands of close pairs have been found in every part of the sky. Such double stars may be far apart, one beyond the other in the line of sight, but in general they are near together and so physically connected.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
The February Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Feb. 6 at 11 p. m., Feb. 21 at 10 p. m., March 8 at 9 p. m., and March 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus holds the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of the planets are underscored on the map.

Double Star Catalogue, which will contain all known double stars more than 15 degrees south of the celestial equator. Three sections of the work are at hand, covering three hours of right ascension in the sky. To provide for current additions, the publication is in the form of a loose-leaf catalogue.

In the campaign recently inaugurated by Dr. R. T. A. Innes, director of the Union Observatory, began his interest in double stars as early as 1895. Before leaving the Cape Observatory in 1903 for his present position he had already discovered 432 double stars and done other notable work in similar line. At present, more than 1200 doubles stand to his credit. He is now assisted by Mr. James Dunlop, who observed about 1825 with a nine-foot reflecting telescope at Paramatta, N. S. W. Sir John Herschel's work at the Cape of Good Hope from 1834 to 1838 was the most important early contribution to the study of double stars.

The classical studies of the Herschels and the Struves, augmented by the modern work of Burnham of Chicago, Atkin of the Lick Observatory, and others, have given northern stars a preponderating place in double star catalogues. The first comprehensive list of southern double stars was by James Dunlop, who observed about 1825 with a nine-foot reflecting telescope at Paramatta, N. S. W. Sir John Herschel's work at the Cape of Good Hope from 1834 to 1838 was the most important early contribution to the study of double stars.

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last quarter on Feb. 24 at 8:49 p. m., new moon on March 2 at 7:35 p. m., first quarter on March 10 at 11:03 a. m., full moon on March 18 at 10:24 a. m., and last quarter on March 26 at 11:25 a. m.

The moon will be nearest to the earth on Feb. 4 and March 4; farthest from the earth on Feb. 19 and March 18. During the two months it will pass the planets in the following order: Mercury on Feb. 2, March 4 and March 31, Venus on Feb. 3 and March 5, Jupiter on Feb. 8, March 5 and March 31, Uranus on Feb. 5 and March 4, Mars on Feb. 9 and March 9, Neptune on Feb. 16 and March 15, Saturn on Feb. 25 and March 24.

The Constellations
Many of the bright stars are now past the meridian. Sirius of Canis Major, Canopus of Carina and the brilliant setting of Orion are verging to the west. Aldebaran, the faithful "Follower," closely pursues the Pleiades to the horizon. From Orion, the sinuous form of Eridanus leads us to Achernar. Mira in Cetus is just disappearing. Toward the north Canis Minor and Gemini are conspicuous. The shining band of the Milky Way starting from the northwest near Capella, crosses the sky through the zenith to the southeast. "This gorgeous arch with golden worlds inlaid" enmeshes the flaming stars of the Southern Cross and Centaurus. Beneath the Cross we may see the black blot known as the Coal-Sack, an apparent void but in reality a dark cosmic cloud projected on the luminous background of the galaxy. The eastern sky is rather bare, compared with other sections. Hydra and its attendant, Corvus and Crater, are not especially conspicuous. Virgo rises beneath its more promising name in the northeast is of striking interest as it shows the familiar form of the "Sickle." Regulus as well as Spica lies very nearly on the ecliptic, which marks the apparent annual path of the sun. The planets always travel near the ecliptic. For example, we may cite Mars and Neptune on the accompanying map.

The phases of the moon, in Greenwich time, for February and March follow: New moon on Feb. 2 at 8:54 a. m., first quarter on Feb. 8 at 11:54 a. m., full moon on Feb. 16 at 4:18 p. m.

ALBERTA'S HUGE COAL DEPOSIT
EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence).—John E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, has stated that with the possible exception of China, Alberta has the greatest coal deposits in the world. The production of mines within the province averaging from 5,000,000 to 6,500,000 tons yearly. The Premier placed Alberta's visible coal supplies at about 57,000,000,000 tons.

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Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features
FOR MONDAY JAN. 17
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
ONRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)
8 p. m.—CNRO Quartet. 11—Dance program.
WGBH, Portland, Me. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Entertainers." 9—WEAF "Gypsies," opera.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (346 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Book talk. 8:30—From New York, "Harvesters." "Gypsies." 10:00—Dance music.
WBS, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (310 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Special program. 8—Alpena Drum Corps. 9—Shirley Band. 9:30—WBS Radio Music Club. 10:30—"Happy Trio."
WVIC, Hartford, Conn. (410 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Monday Nightmakers. 8—Studio program. 8:30—Courtney program. 10—Intermission.
WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (365 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Gypsies." 10—Musical program. 11—Dance program.
WDR, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Harvesters." 9—Courtney dance program. 11—Dance program.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Early American Homes Supply Hartford Museum

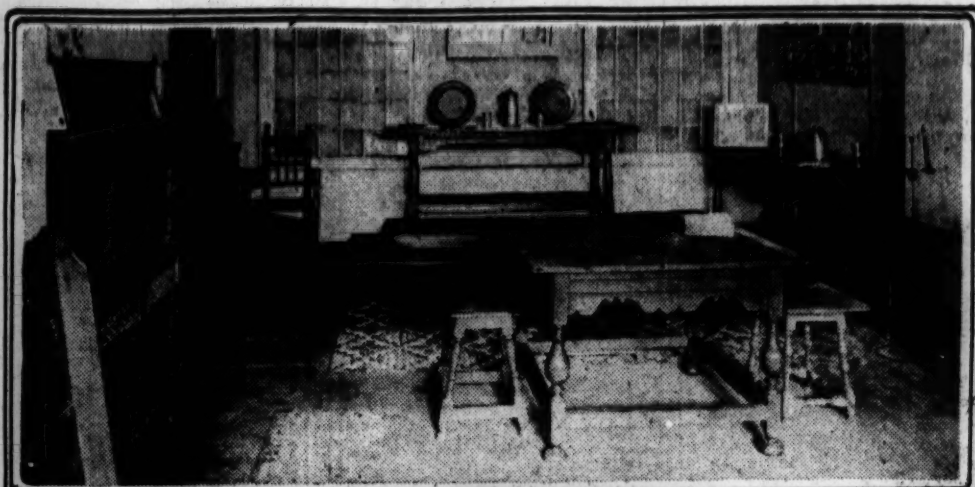
By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WHAT is probably the most complete group of seventeenth century American home furnishings is found in the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, Conn. Like some of the colonial homes themselves this is connected with a structure of much earlier date, which it far exceeds in size and dignity.

The original institution is the Wadsworth Atheneum, built in 1842 to house the paintings and statuary belonging to the Connecticut Historical Society and said to be the oldest art museum in America. J. Pierpont Morgan, a native of Hartford, purchased in 1910 a large tract of adjoining land in the heart of the city as the site of a memorial to his father, Julius Spencer Morgan. The donor's dominating love for beautiful things led to a discriminating collection of a wide range of objects that from many fields throughout the world. His instinct for the aesthetic and rare, coupled with his great wealth, enabled him to acquire the most desirable things. Ten years ago a portion of these were housed in the spacious and elegant building built to receive them. Ancient bronzes and glass, French porcelain, Italian majolica and glass, English salt glazed pottery, Moissen figures, silver-gilt metals and bronzes are found in many separate rooms. Several galleries of portraits and other objects by eighteenth and nineteenth century artists, as well as various minor collections are also to be seen here.

American Pottery and Furniture.

Most notable among these, from the standpoint of the enthusiast in things American, are the Albert Hastings Pinckney collection of early American and Bennington pottery and the Wallace Nutting collection of early American furniture, gift of J. Pierpont Morgan the younger, in 1924. It is with the latter that we are especially concerned today. The small alcove shown in our upper illustration gives a mere suggestion of the extraordinary character of the work, maple and pine pieces which almost exclusively prevail. First to attract our attention is the table with the bulbous turned legs terminating in bun feet. This is of oak and has characteristics of the late, Elizabethan time which are apparent. On either side are stools such as were common use in the early 1600s and before, when chairs such as the one standing in the left-hand corner were rare. There must have been dozens of these charming bits of the maker's craft scattered throughout



ABOVE—A CORNER OF THE NUTTING COLLECTION.
AT LEFT—EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MAPLE AND PINE CHAIRS IN THE SEYMOUR COLLECTION.



two-volume work is priced at \$20, this is a small amount to pay for acquiring in such convenient and attractive form an educational and reference work that will immeasurably add to one's intelligence and judgment in buying, and pleasure and satisfaction in holding. It might, in fact, be designated "An Encyclopedia of American Furniture."

Now We Can Sit More Easily

THE discomfort of sitting for long in a Windsor or a rush-seated chair does not need to be explained to anyone who is using any of either in the home. These types of seat have been associated, by some people at least, as standing for the Puritan simplicity and sternness of the American forbears to whom such chairs belonged.

It is, however, a pleasure to be assured by Mr. Cornelius, in his "Early American Furniture," that these sturdy colonials didn't endure as much in this respect as we may have thought. A great many inventories of those mid-eighteenth century days have been found. In them the contents of a home will be listed, room by room, giving us a delightfully intimate knowledge of the household equipment in families of many degrees of worldly wealth. In many cases cushions are among the items mentioned. Not only that, but in several instances there are exactly as many cushions as there are chairs.

Visitors to the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will find that this bit of home comfort appears frequently, a large portion of the matter included under their being furnished with cushions an inch or two in thickness. These are covered with fabrics of the period and add a welcome bit of color and suggestion of comfort. With this authority and such a precedent none of us may now hesitate long to follow a suggestion which will both brighten and soften many corners of our homes.

A Book on American Glass

SO STRONG and widely extended is the present vogue of glass collecting that any fresh publication on the subject is sure to attract wide attention. Certain makers have left behind them eighteenth and nineteenth century products which are of dominant popularity, and collectors are quite likely to specialize in things attributed to a single source or to gather a particular line, as for instance bottles or lamps.

Before such a special interest is chosen it may be useful for one who knows very little of the subject to have a broad, even though necessarily limited, view of the whole field, such as may be gained from "American Glass" by Mary Harrod Northend, a book published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

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She Just Dropped In

THERE'S an alluring charm to the pursuit of the antique that is due in part to the surprises that come to any one who follows the game. Like fishing for trout, your catch may be all as the result of an all-day tramp, yet you have had a wonderfully good time, enjoyed the scenery, seen some fine big fellows that you couldn't land, and, maybe, discovered a new stream with marvelous pools in it where you feel sure you will pull out a "whooper" some day. But you must have some so-called luck once in a while or you will decide to pack up your tackle and take up golf. Else, you are one of those rare Isak Waltons who, if forced to a choice between the two, would take the fishing and let the other fellow have the fish.

In this game of antiquing some good fortune, happily, does seem to come to everyone. Who fishes with no better kit than a bent pin and cotton twine for hook and line has been known to land prizes that would make the skilled caster of flies flung on braided silk chuckle with joy. Such was the good fortune of a certain lady in a lesser city of New England not long ago. She made occasional calls among people in the poorer sections of the town, to assist them in such ways as she was able. On one of these trips she visited the two-room suite of a lone widow whose finances it developed would have allowed much better quarters. In the kitchenette corner of the living room was a gas stove. It stood

on a rather attractive old table with drawers and pretty, crooked legs. There were large brass handles on the drawers and shapely but dingy brass plates back of the handles.

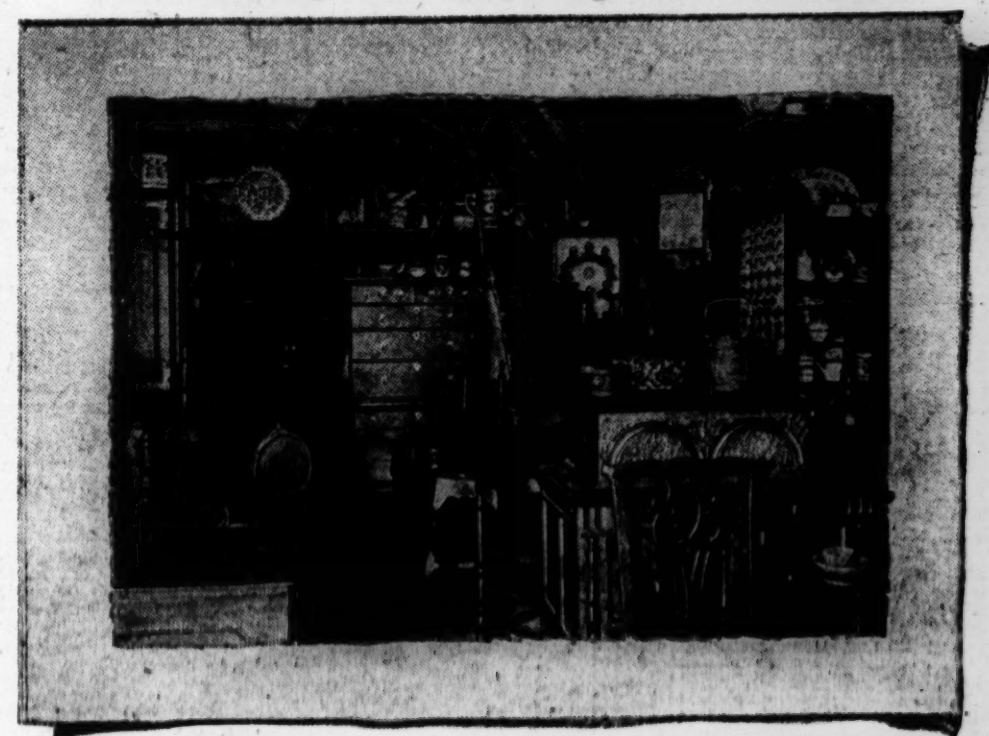
It caught the visitor's fancy and led to her comment. Was it old? Yes, it must be, for it had been in the family ever since she could remember. Did she care much for it? No, but it was useful. Would she sell it? Yes, if it was worth more than something that would serve her purpose as well. Perhaps her daughter would like it, for she had spoken of having one. "Kate" had said she wouldn't have the old thing in her house.

The visitor cared little for such old things herself, but had gained a nodding acquaintance with them through a distant sister's enthusiasm. Casually they talked and agreed on \$12 as a price both thought generous for the table and an old armchair. A slouchy express man was found waiting for a job just around the street corner. At her call, he drove ploddingly to the house entrance. Then, off with the old stuff. The visitor's purchases at her home, friends told her she had an armed bow-back Windsor chair, perfect in every detail, and a Queen Anne lowboy in cherry, with all the original bronzes. Soap and water took off its dirt, and oil brought out its rich, lustrous grain.

This casual applier had made a catch that would elate the schooled and ardent fisherman. She had landed it from a stagnant, shallow bit of backwater where he wouldn't think of throwing in his line.

C. G. B.

The Greeting Card of a Long-Time Collector



Speaking of finds in old attics, who wouldn't like to low hold still rarer things, as we are privileged to be given a free hand with the contents of this know. They represent the owner's discriminating one? Delightful as it is, the rooms on the floors be purchases for more than 40 years.

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ABOVE—WALNUT LOWBOY, WILLIAM AND MARY STYLE.
AT LEFT—OAK CHEST—ON-FRAME SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Banker-Antiquary, à la Parisienne

THE door, although French, has all the appearance of opening into a stern business office. For this is a bank on the Avenue Victoria and the office belongs to the president, a man versed in the mysteries of notes and loans and investments, a man known in the financial circles of Paris.

An office boy speaks: "Monsieur will see you."

But the visitor has no eyes for the financier who rises from his seat. He has caught a glimpse of soft blue paneling and delicately carved chairs, gently worn by constant use since the days of Louis XV. In the corners, where he looked for filing cabinets, no tools of commerce were to be found, nothing, indeed, but ancient musical instruments, odd shapes not recognizable under any modern name.

Monsieur Explains

Monsieur le Banquier, seeing a look of surprise in the face of his visitor, explains. He collects early French devices for making music. The explanation is given with pride and finality. The visitor is expected to understand.

Later investigation, it is true, revealed some filing cases. But the only thing filed in them was material bearing on the collector's hobby. Was not the bank equipped with other offices for business papers? The president left that work to his employees.

Not that he did not take his business seriously. Indeed, he rose at 5 every morning in order to make ready his instructions for his staff. Early? Well, not if one must make the round of the antique shops in the Latin quarter before going to the office. And one must, or some choice prize brought in the day before might be picked up by an astute dealer of the fashionable Place Vendôme. Such things have happened.

At 8, his portfolio neatly filled with instructions for the day, Monsieur le Banquier starts upon his rounds. The little shops of the Rue du Vaugirard and the Rue Bonaparte are just opening sleepy eyes as their shutters are drawn. Monsieur le Banquier knows every dealer by name, and the dealers know him. With an experienced eye he surveys the treasure-laden shop. No, nothing new. The usual courtesies are exchanged. Monsieur goes further, he is examining a hopeful rhythm.

Monsieur is Repaid

He accelerates his step. Has he scented something in M. Besancourt's shop? M. Besancourt, a hazy figure in the dark room, emerges with an air of equal expectancy. He jogs an eighteenth century worm-bored armchair a little space to show his prize. Ah, Monsieur is repaid! It is an ancient lute, just what he lacked for his office. The bargaining is full of zest. Monsieur is not to be betrayed by his own desires into paying a sou too much!

At 9 o'clock sharp, Monsieur has crossed the Pont Neuf, passed the Tour Saint Jacques and ascended the little elevator to his office. With a businesslike air he rings for a secretary and hands out the sheaf of instructions for the day which his portfolio carried. If his eyes could conceal but poorly a glint of triumph, who could censure him? Stocks may rise and stocks may fall, but he has acquired a lute, unquestionably of seventeenth century origin.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

a cup or goblet appears. The remaining portion between the cup and the stretcher is of trumpet form.

Cabriolet Legs a Feature

A little later than the oak and maple of the Nutting furniture is the mahogany shown in the lower group, which is a portion of the George W. Seymour collection. Conspicuous here is the cabriolet leg of the early seventeenth century, seen with its derivative, the snake foot. An exception is the maple banister back arm chair of maple, noteworthy for the stretcher between the arm and the seat.

Seventeenth century workers in oak and maple believed that stretchers were necessary for strength, however small a piece they were making. About 1700 their successors were using less strong woods and turning out the dainty and graceful forms without stretchers, such as appear in these types.

Space limits forbid text or illustrations that will convey adequate idea of the completeness with which the home furnishings of the period are represented in the Nutting section. Utensils of every sort, in wrought iron, brass, copper, wood and tin, offer the visitor subjects for many hours of profitable study. Home handicrafts in manipulating wool, flax, cotton, from the crudest state to finished form are there. So too are the fabrics produced from these staples. A visit here abounds with contacts which carry the sympathetic visitor completely away from the scenes and interests of these days. The activities and concerns of earlier times are easily called up when one is surrounded by things that served in so many phases of ancestral life.

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Music News of the World

A Provincial in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE music lover from the provinces who journeys only occasionally in New York is bound to be impressed first of all by the prodigious number of important musical events claiming his attention. He very quickly accustoms himself to this, and by selection finds himself comfortably entertained. What remains his interest, apart from the generally high quality of performance, is the surprise that await him beyond the several gates.

It is generally understood that the Metropolitan Opera Company in its present estate offers, from November to March, the best in operatic production. Everybody knows, or believes, that the Metropolitan has the finest artists, an orchestra surpassed only by the great symphonic organizations, a corps of conductors of high attainments and, most astonishing of all, a chorus trained to form an integral part of the representations. But it must not be supposed that these factors unite to achieve an expected result of a first performance.

They virtually did so when "Meisterlanger" was presented on the evening of Jan. 3. From the local viewpoint, the event of the evening was the return of Friedrich Schorr, admirable artist who came to America with the traveling German company a few years ago. Schorr was the Sachs of the occasion, and acquitted himself according to recollection and anticipation. His fellow-artists appropriately accompanied him. Yet, inevitably, the orchestra was the star. Its utterances under Mr. Bodanzky's baton were so revealing that more than once one resented the interruptions of the voices.

Santuzza Rediviva There was nothing surprising about all this. But on the afternoon of Jan. 5, the threadbare twine, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," were exhibited at a benefit performance. One went with no anticipatory thrill whatever. Mme. Jeriza, it is true, was cast as the Santuzza, but the opera remained only "Cavalleria." But this was undeniably a great actress. Perhaps too much emphasis has been placed on Mme. Jeriza's gifts of showmanship. He has heard a great deal about her acrobatic accomplishments, and indeed her fall down the church steps on this occasion was a feat to excite admiration. But that was only incidental. She also sang a profound feeling of sympathy for an operatic heroine whose sorrows had long since ceased to cause even provincial breasts to flutter.

The reverse of the medal was displayed at a production of "Lohengrin" on Jan. 7. One does not demand too much of "Lohengrin," once the Prelude has been played. But really, it need not be so far off key as the chorus got so quite off key at one point. It is founded on a lovely melody, and even Mr. Bodanzky could vivify orchestra or singers thereafter. It was a sad occasion.

Back to the other extreme went the Metropolitan pendulum on the evening of Jan. 10, when the production of "The Barber of Seville" and "Carpenter's" "Skyscrapers." Mme. Galli-Curci was the Rosina of the Rosini item. When she had overcome an apparent uneasiness she used her light voice and fine technique to advantage (though the concert hall is really kinder to her). But the outstanding feature was the excellence of the ensemble. Mr. De Luca's veteran Figaro is incomparable. Mr. Chambliss proved that he is a comedian of distinction as well as a typical Italian tenor. Mr. Pinza, a newcomer, provided a Don Basilio that would not suffer too much from comparison with his champion twin, Mr. Malatesta, an excellent Bartolo achieves a fine touch of his own when, on the revelation of the Count's identity, he exclaims: "I'm very pleased to meet you." A finely rounded and joyous performance.

"Skyscrapers" has been fully described in these columns. What impressed on hearing and seeing Carpenter's ballet for the first time was the depth of pathos inherent in it. The work is a really ruthless revelation of the futility of a merely material civilization. This is accomplished without labels. The onlooker may write his own warning and moral.

Orchestras Orchestrally, there has been a wealth of material in the last 10 days. The glamorous Mr. Stokowski and his Philadelphians presented an all-Bach program in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 4, with no less a viola player than Mr. Bailly as one of the soloists. Harry Kautman as pianist, and several choir leaders also playing solo parts. "Too much Bach" was one comment. This exception seemed to us not well taken. A juster one was "Too much Concerto Grosso"—for three of the numbers bore this designation. The performance was superlative. So also was that of the evening of Jan. 8, in Philadelphia, so far as its orchestral numbers were concerned. On this occasion Wanda Landowska played a piano in a Mozart Concerto and a harpsichord in De Falla's chamber piece written for her and already reviewed in these columns. But in Boston she had used a harpsichord for Mozart, too. And we found it more charming and closer to the mood of the music than the modern pianoforte.

Another concert which requires superlatives was that of the Boston

Walter Damrosch's Public

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

ONLY one solution of the New York Symphony problem seems to me to promise satisfaction. Walter Damrosch should be succeeded by a musician whose bringing-up, socially, politically and artistically, has been American. The question hinges, to my thinking, not on the ability of this or that visitor from Berlin or Vienna, but rather on the predilections of the audiences.

Mr. Damrosch, working over a long period of years, has got together groups of supporters who delight in the concerts as an enterprise originating at home and borrowing authority from no remote place whatsoever. His policies answer to the notions of orchestral fitness. His programs have something about them that is peculiarly of New York.

In recent seasons, Mr. Damrosch has given his subscribers the privilege of hearing other men's interpretations besides his own. He has invited distinguished conductors from Europe to direct the orchestra for a while in mid-winter. Everybody has so introduced has proved to say it without disrespect—twice as good as himself; and yet nobody has proved against speaking of oneself as good as himself. Mr. Coates made the players produce an unimaginably great volume of tone, and he brought certain unfamiliar modern works to top quality of performance. Mr. Walter, following him, made the players produce a more charmingly delicate tone, and brought certain old-school masterworks to the highest refinement of presentation. Mr. Klemperer, lastly, has combined the impetuosity of Coates with the elegance of Walter, and he has added a touch of style. Mahlerian can be regarded as tradition unadorned. But for some reason or other, listening has languished when Mr. Damrosch was away. The house applauds, no matter who leads. It is the same with his return. He has added a touch of style. Mahlerian can be regarded as tradition unadorned. But for some reason or other, listening has languished when Mr. Damrosch was away. The house applauds, no matter who leads. It is the same with his return.

There are those who declare that Mr. Damrosch has not really resigned from the conductorship, and who express the opinion that if the orchestra continues in existence, he will remain in command. Which strikes me as saying that a European conductor, however distinguished, will never do, and as saying, further, that the Damrosch public wishes to have things done in an American fashion, and to have music selected and presented after American canons of taste, be the consequences what they will.

The future of the institution, according to I believe to be in the hands, though not of course, actually in the hands, of the men and women who attend the concerts, whether in Carnegie Hall or in the Mecca Auditorium. Mr. Klemperer, now in charge, may make his. He may do more than that, going so far as to persuade unwilling ears to listen to the symphonies of Bruckner. There will abide, however, aspirations that have been long cherished and that are still far from being realized. These will be powerful, I fancy, to raise up an orchestra here with an American conductor; and so the idea on which the New York Symphony has been working will continue influential.

To set affairs of the future aside for those of the present, and to consider an orchestra which properly and by historic rule plays under European conductors, the New York Philharmonic Concert in Carnegie Hall this evening was a farewell to Mr. Mengelberg, instead of a welcome to Mr. Toscanini. On the program was the fifth symphony of Tchaikovsky, which wanted to go according to the straightforward routine of the summer meetings in the Lewisohn Stadium, but which really did go in the manner of a soirée in Amsterdam. A performance not down in the prospectus; and yet a brilliant one, an one on the Mengelberg model absolutely. Rhythms, free; sonorities, loud and exultant; outlines, broad and clear; accents, incisive; contrasts, just short of exaggerated. "I hate the profane crowd," someone might say, thinking of the multitudinous roar of Tchaikovsky's brass; and all in the name of sentiment! Rich sound and masterful conducting, just the same; and something for

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doctor, and he gave a very German reading of the Brahms which was right and proper. Unfortunately, he gave also a very German interpretation of the Debussy. This was deplorable. The Pro Musica ought to seek an injunction if it is to continue.

Mischa Levitzki, playing four sonatas of Beethoven in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 11, introduced an unusual feature by addressing his audience at the close of the program. His final number had been the Sonata op. 57, and many listeners crowded toward the platform demanding a Paderewskian after-recital. The pianist bowed his thanks several times, and the stage lights were finally turned off. As the audience still lingered, the player said that he was sorry, but he simply felt it impossible to play anything more after playing the "Appassionata." The audience understood. L. A. S.

Music in Paris

By EMIL VUILLERMOZ

RECENTLY the Opéra Comique gave the first performance of the lyric drama taken from the "Clotilde" of Verhaeren, by M. Michel-Maurice Lévy. All the Parisian press gave particular attention to this "Clotilde" event. It was not a love of music that caused all this exuberance. The peculiar circumstances of the production were confined to the public with photographs to illustrate the story. M. Michel-Maurice Lévy, well-known in Paris circles, was for a long time an accompanist and coach and a pianist in small orchestras. But these humble, badly paid tasks condemned him to servitude and did not even give him time to devote himself to composition. On the magnificent poem of Verhaeren, he had written the score of the "Clotilde" but no one would take this familiar figure seriously.

"He Who Gets Slapped" It was then that Michel-Maurice Lévy, having decided to end these wretched conditions, resolved to make a mock of the ignorant egotistical public before disappearing. He made a despairing attempt to find a profitable living; he turned clown and, under the ironical name of "Bévoise," performed a "turn" of musical buffoonery. Collecting a certain number of studio engagements, he sat down at the piano and imitated—very pleasingly—certain fashionable singers, certain styles, certain lyrical formulas, and gave an amusing caricature of a cinema pianist, improvising appropriate commentaries to accompany actual films. Then he treated a given theme at the audience's request "in the manner of" Wagner, César Franck, Massenet or Debussy. Possessing a telling voice and a splendid with a characteristic, rather Hoffmannesque head, the strange "Bévoise" achieved an uproarious success. His first "job" was at 30 francs a night; he rapidly jumped to 300 francs. And it is thus that this artist, whom serious music had condemned, was saved by clowning.

Michel-Maurice Lévy has now regular engagements in artistic cabarets and in big variety theaters. He tours Europe and at the very moment the Opéra Comique gave the first performance of the "Clotilde," the Champs Elysées music hall announced a series of performances by the joyous Bévoise. A Shakespearean contrast over which the philosophers are still gloating.

One knows the gravity and seriousness of the subject of the "Clotilde." In a monastery are gathered a certain number of monks who represent the various characteristics of humanity. There is an ambitious monk of a dominating disposition, prior who leads his difficult flock with firmness and rectitude.

Noir Composition The study of human characteristics and weaknesses in a religious community was treated by the poet with a nobility of expression and sentiment that are quite remarkable. The musician has not sought to escape this discipline. Meekly agreeing to leave the first place to the verbal accent of his collaborator, he has been satisfied to give to each of his verses the lyrical reflection that will give them their true value. Each word is held in the air, in the normal declamation. It is the orchestra alone that gives it greater majesty, authority and brilliance. The musical language of Michel-Maurice Lévy is not the language of an innovator. It is not audacious and bold; it uses the vocabulary of Wagner, Debussy and Alfred Bruneau, but it does so with tact and propriety.

Many critics have shown themselves severe about this work. I cannot share their opinion. One cannot ask every musician to be a creator and a revolutionary genius. In music as in literature, there are people who create the language and others who know how to use it. The composer of the "Clotilde" is a man who knows the application of language of his time with eloquence.

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Italian and Polish Music in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

WE HAVE arrived at the interval between the two halves of the musical season, which, it must be confessed, as regards mere quantity, was equal to any before the World War. The appearance of Italian and Polish music has completed the international circle, which is characteristic of present musical life in this town.

It was for the first time that Alfredo Casella introduced himself to the greater Berlin public. To be exact, he had appeared four years ago in the Berlin Bechstein hall as a pianist of one of the usual recitals which take place there, without being noticed as he deserved. Then he resolved not to come back unless he could succeed in convincing the public that he was one of the representatives of modern music in Europe. The best means for doing so was, of course, to stand on the platform at a Philharmonic Concert under the baton of Wilhelm Furtwängler.

His ballad "La Gira," given at the municipal Opera House, had favorably announced his entrance into the musical life of Berlin. But, owing to the particular situation of the ballet in this opera house, where this section of stage art is disappearing, a considerable part of the repertoire, but not without leaving the impression that Casella was an Italian master who desired to acquire a reputation not by exhibiting what annoyed the public, but by giving it a pleasant medley of musical dishes agreeable to the palate of most opera-goers.

An Excellent Pianist Also this time, when he played his own Partita with orchestra, which had had its first performance in Europe at the Zurich festival, he gave his hearers much more pleasure than they usually expect from a modern work. It is always a great advantage for new music if the player and the composer are the same person. For everybody knows that the larger the public is always ready to applaud a performer, whereas it often refuses a novelty in the absence of the composer; it is the personality of the performer that often decides the success of a new work. This Casella made an excellent example and has the capacity of doing anything that is demanded in musical practice, is already known. If he could, he would certainly play the piano part and conduct at the same time. This, being impossible, because of the severe demands made by the orchestra upon the conductor, he contented himself with performing the soloist's part in the most effective way.

His manner at the piano aroused something of a sensation. For contrary to the custom of most pianists he did not show the slightest emotion. In the moments when he had to pause and the orchestra went on alone, he sat with his arms crossed on his breast, an attitude which led everybody to conclude that he wanted to emphasize the fact that he was not a simple pianist, but a pianist.

Drawn for some time, in the most unfortunate way, into the circles of the Schola Cantorum, he acquired in the Vincent d'Indy school a taste for purely contrapuntal writing which closed his style. Realizing his mistake, he tried in vain to free himself from this discipline. His technique has remained a little compact and fuddled without sufficient aeration. It is with great difficulty that he has now succeeded in freeing himself from a habit so contrary to his true temperament.

But under this mass of intercrossed lines it is impossible not to detect the delightful musicality of one of the most beautiful artistic figures of the modern school. Paul Ladmirault is one of our greatest musicians. His genius is bound one day to find its true expression. On that day, in the eyes of all those who can hear, he will appear as a magnificent composer taken by young adventurers, a great injustice will be repaired.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Cricket on the Hearth

ONCE upon a time a good minister, who had grown old in the faith, was talking with a modern young man, in whom belief was neither spontaneous nor cultivated. The young man made a skeptical remark. The minister drew himself up to an impressive height, and said: "Young man, there is no attitude in all the world so easy to assume as that of the cricket."

Brilliant slip of the tongue! Truly, there is a happy case in the attitude of the cheerful cricket. It is agility in repose. Within a domestic environment it still betrays an aptitude for speedy disappearance. The interchangeability of critic and cricket suggests innumerable opportunities. Let the cricket chirp forth his cheerful mood, and let the critic carp his carping, each of them happy that at a wink the one can become the other, so that the burden of responsibility will fall to the ground between them; in this duality many may find a fitting excuse when needed for this and that.

Hearths are the hearts of houses beautiful. There is the mud hearth trodden into smooth hollows by the pressure of many feet, some of them bare—the feet of babies; some rough-shod, hobnailed and heavy; some the uncertain feet of those who carry a staff. These mud hearths are permeated with history. Great contentment may be found before the fire on the mud hearth, but the cricket loves best the brick hearth. There, lurking in the warmest crannies, seeing but unseen, he chirps contentment. Pardon us, O Anacreon, if we substitute cricket for grasshopper and read you thus:

"Cricket, oh happier far
Than the happy gods you are;
They share not their heaven, while
you.
Happy, make us happy, too."

Give us neither poverty nor riches,
but if possible give us one little,
black-coated, tuneful cricket for our
hearth.

A little, shiny, agile cricket is not a humble nobody; his pedigree is so long that it would make that of the proudest descendant seem as nothing. Another distinction is his: he is said to attain in his musical range the highest notes in all nature. And not all unorganized are his efforts; his concert, directed by some great orchestra leader, may be listened to by the silent-footed one on any sunny, late autumn day. Someone has written:

"Alas!
At my approach the music quickly
ceased.
The orchestra, in coats of black, so
quietly
Prim, with shy and silent speed
did vanish
Nestle the step."

Let's hunt sings the cricket's
praise:
"And you, warm little housekeeper,
who class

With those who think the candles
come too soon,
Loving the fire, and with your
cricket,
Nick the glad, silent moments as
they pass."

And Markham calls the twilight
the morning of the cricket's day
then—

"Sleep, little brother, sleep; I am
asleep.
We worship song, and servants are
of her—
I in the bright hours, thou in
shadow-time;
Lead thou the starlight night with
merry notes,
And I will lead the clamorous day
With rhyme."

Each summer, alas! has its last
cricket, and other poets have sung
of his departure—when his bowers grow
brown and the summer closes. We
on the hearth care not for seasons,
nor for outward conditions. Today,
tomorrow at our own good time,
we propose to vibrate. Not over the
household should our sounds be
made, but forth from the cranny of
brick.

The multitudinous paths of a new
year are but surveyed; they are un-
broken as yet; the fields are dedi-
cated to their crops, but the seed is
not yet dropped into the furrows,
and the persistent weed lies in its
potency in the richest and in the
poorest hollows. The seeds are not
built, but the foundations of home
await the thawing out of winter's
frost. Behind us is the pressure of
the ages of endeavor, of success, of
loving. One thing is, however, in-
dubitably certain; on many hearths
in many lands the cricket will sing,
and pause, and sing again.

J. A. W.

Te Deum Laudamus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Lord, let me not be like the other
nine.

Today there have been daisies, and
the pine
And clover sweetness in the wind,
and hay;

These good things all have filled
the world today;
High clouds, the changing blue of
hills; tonight
A low roof, wood smoke and the
candle-light.

And there are kind hands, clear
eyes, faith so fine;
Lord, let me not be like the other
nine.

REBECCA CUSHMAN

"Drive In, Stranger"

It was about six o'clock of a beau-
tiful afternoon, and the wooded ridge
with its cool breeze was in truth a
celestial highway. On the left as well
as on the right, they could look far
into lovely valleys winding westward.
From certain turns of the road they
were able to sight the bluffs of Min-
nesota, and to catch the gleam of the
Mississippi River. On the floor of
the valley to the north, newly-built
pink cities glittered like shales of
gold, while three ranges of hills, one
behind the other, gave such dignity
and depth of color to the unknown
North-West, that Richard's bosom
filled with the desire of continued
exploration. In that direction lay
the future.

Toward sunset the trail turned to
the north and abruptly descended
the ridge, so rough and steep in its
decline that . . . sometimes the
wheels dropped to the hubs in muddy
ruts, then rose above a stone, caus-
ing the vehicle to lurch and roll like
a boat.

Although the valley
was but a few miles in width, it was
so rich, so sheltered by encircling
hills, and so gay with flowers that
it appeared a natural park. Its
beauty brought comfort even to the
three women. It suggested the vast
estate of some sylvan aristocrat, a
demesne arranged and adorned for
the profit and pleasure of a duke.
The road followed the winding course
of a small stream, amid fields of wild
flowers which shapely oak trees
were set as if by design of an artist.
It was the perfection of a wild, yet
amiable, landscape. It was the
"paradise" which the Grahams had
so hopefully set out from Overlook
to find.

Darkness came while they were
still some miles from the village, and
as they neared a good-sized house on
the bank of the stream, Richard
halted his oxen and sang out in
frontal fashion, "Halloo the house!"
Somebody answered, "Who?" and
a man appeared in the lamp-light.
"Halloo yourself!" he called.
"Who are you and what's wanted?"
"We are newcomers, with women
needing food and rest. Can you keep
us?" "Drive in," said the man.
"Hearty answer." From "The Trail-
Makers of the Middle Border," by
HAROLD GARLAND.

From Gray to Rosecolor

Gray! Sometimes lavender, but
a gray lavender; sometimes purple, but
a purple gray; in the spring, sug-
gesting green, but an evanescent
green that shades and is lost in the
changeless gray. A strange land-
scape! Or is not the sky above the
true landscape, and the vast ex-
panse of sage merely a great, gray
cloud that wearies of its flight, has
sunk and smothered the earth? . . .
Sometimes the sky shimmers like
soap-bubbles, and then, through a
strange atmospheric phenomenon,
the houses and trees of the workaday
world tremble aloft in transfigured
glory.

At sunset, banners of violet and
flame swing in a wide free sky shed-
ding iridescent splendor on the
dusty grayness below, and catching
up in splendor the human hearts as
well.

Irrigation, that magic wand where
the desert and the sea claim the
transform the sage-bush into roses
or apple-trees, according to the vi-
sion of the home-seeker. Dynamic
energy was impressing the river
and valuing the desert with water-
ways. — ELIZABETH THORNTON, in
Scribner's Magazine.



Rooks. From the Drypoint by Miss Winifred Austen

Tale of a Yellow Bus

MISS WINIFRED AUSTEN'S
drypoint of Rooks is a strik-
ing print, with its many dark
values against a blank space. The
birds are studied and depicted with
a skill akin to cunning. With what
observant patience the artist must
have watched the movements, the
characteristics, different in each bird,
of the performers in this little domes-
tic drama. Miss Austen knows more
about rooks and their ways than do
most of us, and her verdict should be
final.

This print is a singularly clever
study. The birds, obviously, are
wholly unaware of being observed.
It invites speculation—one feels
there are serious developments at
stake but, as in some plays and
novels, a definite solution is with-
held.

In composition as in craftsman-
ship Miss Austen's study of Rooks
ranks high among her charming
prints.

All Japan

The mist was clearing off Yoko-
hama harbor and a hundred junk
boats sailed for the morning breeze,
so that the veiled horizon
was stippled with square bills of sil-
ver. An English man-of-war showed
blue-white on the haze, so new was
the daylight, and all the water lay
out as smooth as the inside of an
oyster shell. Two children in blue
and white, their tanned limbs pink
in the fresh air, sculled a marvelous
boat of lemon-hued wood, and that
was our fairy craft, to the shore
across the stillness and the mother
of pearl levee.

There are ways and ways of enter-
ing Japan. The best is to descend upon
it from America and the Pacific. . . .
Coming from the East, the bias of
India and the insolent tropical veg-
etation of Singapore dull the eye to
half-colors and little tones. It is at
Bombay that the smell of All Asia
boards the ship miles off shore, and
holds the passenger's nose till he is
clear of Asia again. This is an . . .
aggressive smell, apt to prejudice the
stranger, but kin none the less to
the gentle and insinuating favour
that stole across the light air of the
daybreak when the fairy boat went
to shore—a smell of very clean new
wood; split bamboo, wood-smoke,
damp earth. . . .

A dozen black-black plumes are
standing akimbo against the sky—
not a fog-blue nor a cloud-bank, nor
a gray dish-cloth wrapped round the
sun—but a blue sky. A cherry tree
on a slope below them breaks up a
wave of blossom that throws up a
creamy white against their feet, and
a clump of willow trail their palest
green shoots in front of all. The sun
sends for an ambassador through
the aspen bushes a lordly swallow-
tailed butterfly and his squire, very
like the fitting "Chalk-blue" of the
English downs. . . . The new leaves
of the spring wink like fat emeralds
and the loaded branches of cherry-
blossom grow transparent and glow
as a hand glows held up against
flame. Little, warm signs come up
from the moist warm earth, and the
fallen petals stir on the ground, turn
over, and go to sleep again. Outside,
beyond the foliage, where the sun-
light lies on the slate-colored roofs,
the ridged rice-fields beyond the
roads, and the hills beyond the rice-
fields, are all Japan—only all Japan.
—KIPKIN, in "Letters of Travel."

As far as Miss Dancy was con-
cerned, it was the most thoroughly
engaging bus to be found. In com-
plexion it was a rather violent pump-
kin-yellow, very hearty and cheer-
ful, and it bulged out so tremen-
dously on each side that its gait
seemed reduced to a combination of
lurches, lunges, and dynamic plunges.
It could be seen approaching far
down the avenue, and it could be
heard dimly even before it was vis-
ible. It had a bell something like a
fire engine's (only keener) and an
air of large and swaggering impor-
tance.

By the time Miss Dancy boarded it
in the morning there were from seven
to nine people ranged along the
seats. There was the ponderous
gentleman who always sat in the
corner next to the window so that
he could wave to the people he knew;
and the chirrupy young woman in the
pink hat; and the two little girls who
carried on shrill conversations with
one another; and the dramatic lady
who commented prophetically upon
the weather in a rich, challenging
voice; and the dapper young man who
tried to grow a mustache every now
and so often, but always failed at
the crucial moment; and the dow-
ager-like person forever armed with
a massive, antediluvian umbrella
and a great deal of massive, jangling
jewelry. Sometimes there was the
girl who hounded about like a cork,
and the gentleman who read all the
advertisements above the windows in
a stealthy whisper. Occasionally
there were outsiders—stray ladies
going toward the shops—but they, of
course, did not truly belong to the
intimate company—the bus.

When Miss Dancy joined them at
her special street corner, the driver
would accept her fare and, business
transactions over, say: "Good morn-
ing—did need open, after all!"
And Miss Dancy would look intensely
relieved; and the ponderous gen-
tleman would exclaim, "Just as I said!"
as if he were firing off little verbal
bullets; and the young woman in the
pink hat would add, "She's running
beautifully this morning!"—encour-
agement mingled with benignity—
and off they would go once more:
lurch, lunge, and plunge.

In the next block was one of those
rugged and tempestuous stretches
which seem to occur in even the best
of roads. "All set!" the driver would
roar cheerfully; and the passengers
would clutch one another with a
firmness born of necessity, while the
bus swooped, swayed, rushed up a
hill and slumped down into a valley,
snapped, wheeled, and snarled tre-
mendously—and then continued on
its way with comparative serenity.

Then the voluble lady joined them.
She always opened her daily address
with "I'm glad I miss that bit—
it's a terrible this morning!" (Miss
Dancy could never help feeling that
her thanksgiving was a trifling osten-
tation!) The corner beyond was a
busy spot with streams of slender
black cars and an energetic traffic
police man with whom the little girls
had a wary acquaintance. At this
point the bell came into operation. It
was always very effective. People on
the sidewalks spun round to see what
had happened; the policeman, with a
magnificent gesture, indicated that
they might proceed; and all the slim,
neat cars made room for the pon-
derous, pumpkin-yellow bulk. It was
rather exhilarating! For the moment
at least they were larger, louder, and
more brilliant than anything else on
the road.

The next stop was an important
one, for here the little boy joined

them. He was a fat, ruddy, jovial
little boy who invariably dropped his
ticket upon entering and fell over
everybody's feet. He carried a bat-
tered book satchel in one hand, and
the last remains of his breakfast in
the other; and as soon as he had
seated himself between the dramatic
lady (who patted his head) and the
voluble lady (who deluged him with
greetings) he unwrapped his bread-
and-jam and ate it with a fine relish.
The company had ceased to be as-
sembled at this; they had ceased to
feel anything but indulgent affection
for their youngest member. There
he sat, munching serenely, with his
hat tipped on the back of his head;
and when he had finished he made a
tight ball of the paper wrappings
and aimed it at one of the little girls.

One day the momentous announce-
ment was made: The pumpkin-yellow
bus was to be no more! The new
street car line, four blocks over to the
right, had been completed. The
final morning ride was a
rather touching affair. Breakfast
and lunch took on an added poignancy,
each gasp and spitter became
suddenly dear. It was the company
reflected, the last time they would
inspect the world with their pump-
kin-yellow brilliance and astound it
with their fine, clanging bells; the
last time they would blunder over
those bumps; the last time they
would jauntily rock past the police-
man, with the little girls waving
wildly in the back seat, and all the
slim cars making way for them.

The next morning Miss Dancy rode
to town on the bus's successor. It
was very fast and efficient. It had
trim lines and a nice steadiness of
gait, its bell was discreet and hills
had made a journey to Washington,
to see his father, who was a Senator;
and had brought these rarities home,
as precious memorials of his travels.
He had a strange tale to tell concern-
ing them. It seemed that the people
in Baltimore actually burned just
those stones as these, and wonderful
to relate, there was no smoke in their
chimneys. I believe that these singu-
lar minerals have become so popu-
lar in Harvard College that they are
now brought there in considerable
quantities. The only change is that
they are no longer displayed on the
mantelpiece, but just below it—in
the grate. They will be recognized
under the name of anthracite coal.

There were two college clubs, to
which admission depended on schol-
arship. These were the Hasty Fud-
ding and the Phi Beta Kappa. In the
former there were nominally an es-
say and a discussion at every meet-
ing. . . . There was nothing of the
sort. There were pudding and mol-
asses, and nothing more. The latter,
with the exception of its annual din-
ner, had no meetings whatever, ex-
cept those necessary to receive new
members; but it possessed the attrac-
tion of being a secret society, and we
were solemnly sworn never to re-
veal the mighty mysteries that were
conferred to us at the ceremony of
initiation. During the great anti-
Masonic excitement John Quincy
Adams brought it to pass that all
pledges of secrecy were removed, by
a formal vote of the society; so that
I am perfectly free to expose all its
mysteries, could I only remember
what they were. The secret of the
brilliant annual dinners of the Phi
Beta, under the presidencies of Ed-
ward Everett, Judge Story, Judge
Warren, and others, lies near the
surface. It was very difficult for out-
siders to gain admission, so that the
company was one in which distin-
guished men were willing to unbend.
Add to this—as the secret within the
secret—that we were absolutely se-
cured against reporters. — From
"Figures of the Past," by JOSHUA
QUINCY.

The Crane

Man's god to see, backwards I bent
my head,
Like any saint intent upon his vision.
There, dark against the clouds, the
monks raised
Colossal arms, and moved with slow
Half over heaven. Yet no one seemed
amazed,
No one fell prostrate, worshipping his
power;
But midged men, commanding, while
Moved their weak arms, and brought
the god's arm lower.

—FRANK KENDON, in Atlantic
Monthly.

Ship Models

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They will not know the heaving
Blisay swell,
Nor plough the North Atlantic with
their keels,
Nor hear the booming fog-bell
buoy bell,
Nor know how to a homing ship it
feels
To glide into a haven's arms and
rest;
They will not battle round the
storm-tracker's capes,
Nor scar the Indian Ocean's sap-
phire breast
Encargued full with ivory and apes.

Serene upon some shelf they proudly
sell
A purple Spanish Main of make-
believe,
Their sails outspread proud as a
peacock's tail,
And for the ocean-wise they will
retrieve
The valorous days, so debonaire and
gay
When men in gilded ships sought far
Cathay.

C. G. WILSON.

At Harvard One Hundred Years Ago

The present students of Harvard
have more civilized modes of recre-
ation. I hear of art clubs, and of so-
cieties which take pleasure in essays
upon political economy and scientific
research. I find, too, that some things
are allowed which would have been
thought scandalous by the wise men
of the past. What would our college
authorities have said about permit-
ting students to give theatrical ex-
hibitions in a public hall? What de-
ductions of degeneracy would they
not have drawn, had they been told
that such a stigma as this would ever
be attached to their cherished insti-
tution? Well, every age is apt to ar-
range the virtues on a scale of its
own, and to be becomingly shocked
when they get joggled out of place.
The students of to-day have un-
doubtedly pleasures which a moral
philosopher would pronounce super-
ior to the rude sports of their grand-
fathers. . . .

The students' apartments of my day
were not so attractive that one would
wish to linger in them. I cannot re-
member a single room which had car-
pet, curtain, or any pretense of orna-
ment. In a few of them were hung
some very poor prints, representing
the four seasons, emblematical rep-
resentations of the countries of Europe,
and imaginative devices of a similar
nature. Our light came from dipped
candles, with very broad bases and
gradually narrowing to the top.
These required the constant use of
snuffers,—a circumstance which hin-
dered application to an extent that
in these days of kerosene and gas
can scarcely be appreciated. . . .

Our fuel was wood, which was
furnished by the college; it being cut
from some lands in Maine which
were among its possessions, and
brought to the wharf in the college
sloop, the Harvard. This arrange-
ment was supposed to cause a great
saving, and the authorities naturally
prided themselves upon the sagacity
which made this Eastern property so
productive. It was not until Doctor
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was given a place in the government
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LET MRS. WILBUR LOWN, 500 8th Ave., N. Y. C., and the apartment you want—rent, furnished, reasonable, central, Tel. 480-8200.

MELBOURNE, FLORIDA—There is available for season or full year an unusual apartment, part of a home, completely furnished, modern standards, intended for 2 or 3 adults; complete kitchen, living room, dining room, sleeping room, two beds, hot water, always, owner's well, purest soft water, swimming and tennis courts, 100 ft. facing river 700 feet wide; wonderful tropical view; palms, pine, oak, fruit, flowers; no black space; central, constant sun; warm in winter, cool in summer; complete every minute; location central, within three squares post office, station, stores, theaters, restaurants, 10 minutes from beach, ocean, year round bathing, golf, fishing; population 6000; midway Jacksonville and Miami, highest part of Florida's matchless East Coast; Pennsylvania railroad trains Boston, New York through the city; no disappointments; \$100 to June 1st. Write or address W. L. MANTIS, Melbourne, Florida.

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Best home of refinement, attractively appointed; experienced care if needed; illustrated booklet upon request. Tel. 755.

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Overlooking Lake Umbagog; superior table food; all farm products; breakfast served; tags for rest and recreation; open all the year. R. F. D. 3, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Tel. 480-8200.

PIANO TUNING

PROF. RAINEY, 200 W. 30th St., 25 years' experience. Miller and Yost Piano expert; repairing guaranteed; examination free. 104 Bedford Street.

WANTED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Heated garage for car near Mt. Auburn St. and Memorial Drive. Tel. 3700.

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EXPERIENCED business woman desires to be connected with established enterprise where capital, ability and wide experience can be used to advantage; highest references exchanged. Box 613, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN desires connection with live business; qualifications offered, 15 years' experience first class hardware management, \$5000 to \$6000 for investment; highest references exchanged. Box 613, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE, Rebinding All Kinds of Books, Boston, Tel. 480-8200.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES' SHOE SALE, 4th Fl., Boston, Tel. 480-8200.

A LADY'S mahogany writing desk; length 30 inches; good condition. Phone Ashland 4400.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BOSTON—For sale, upright piano, 5 years' make, \$200. Telephone East Bay 910.

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ARRANGEMENTS to look up genealogical records by worker of long experience in research work. References. Tel. 480-8200. 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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EDITORIALS

An important fact which should be considered by the members of the legislatures of the several states of the American Union in their deliberations now generally being carried on, is that in addition to the increased funds which have been raised by the states and their subdivisions during recent years by direct taxation, there has been an increase in the bonded debts of the forty-eight states of \$982,000,000, representing a total 175 per cent higher than the debts owing in the year 1915. These figures are indicated by the estimates made by the Census Bureau for the year 1924. It is a well-known fact that the bonded indebtedness of many of the states has been increased since that time.

State Tax Problems Looming

President Coolidge has often, during the last two years or more, called the attention of the public, and of the governors of the states, to the fact that five years ago the Federal Government was spending \$6,000,000,000 out of \$9,000,000,000, which was the total expenditure of governmental units of all kinds, while today the Federal Government is spending \$4,000,000,000 out of \$11,000,000,000. Otherwise stated, the Federal Government has economized to the extent of \$2,000,000,000 a year, while the states and their subdivisions are spending \$4,000,000,000 more annually. In commenting upon this showing, Governor Brewster of Maine recently observed:

"The philosophy of governmental retrenchment is to leave to our citizens the liberty of spending the money that they earn, rather than taking an increasing portion of their income (now practically 20 per cent) in what are largely nonproductive enterprises, or which are, in any event, enterprises departing widely from the theory of individual initiative, and going very far into the realm of the socialization of the state."

Many conditions have combined to increase the expenditures of the states and their subdivisions. Perhaps from the point of dollars the necessity of building and maintaining roads and streets has caused the heaviest drain. Analyzing the items which have made up the budget upon which the loans to the states have been based, it is found that out of the \$982,000,000 increase in the total debt of the states, \$497,000,000 has been expended on roads and highways. In addition to the funded or bonded debts of the states it is shown that it is a quite prevalent practice to issue current obligation notes or warrants, indicating temporary borrowings in advance of the payment of tax bills. Census figures are quoted as showing that certificates to the amount of \$244,000,000 were issued in 1924, compared with \$68,000,000 in 1915, an increase of 176,000,000, or 258 per cent. In nine years. Thus it appears that the funded debts and the so-called current debts of the states in 1924 amounted to \$1,759,000,000, compared with \$580,000,000 in 1915, an increase of exactly 200 per cent.

However insistent the demand upon the funds provided, and however worthy the purposes to which such funds were devoted, it must be agreed that they could not have been so generously expended or appropriated but for the ease with which investors were induced to underwrite and subscribe for the bonds issued. The income from these bonds being exempt from taxation, private investors have sought such securities and have paved the way, in some instances, for their issuance. It is not improbable that legislators, county commissioners and selectmen have found it convenient to advertise their own generosity and progressiveness by agreeing to the liberal expenditures that have thus been made possible.

We believe it is not only proper, but highly important, that thorough inquiry be made, without delay, into the purposes for which it has been deemed necessary to impose these higher taxes upon the industries of the country, and in addition to pledge the credit of the people and their industries for a generation in advance. In some sections of the United States, and particularly in New England, commercial organizations and others perhaps more intimately concerned are exercised because of the tendency of important industries to suspend operation or to seek more favorable locations in other sections of the country.

It is admitted, of course, that the owners and users of automobiles, autotricks, and autobuses, which collectively include a considerable portion of the people of every state and community, are those who have demanded and insisted upon the better-roads programs which have been carried out. As their numbers increase they will be more and more insistent, and it is quite probable that still greater sums will be devoted to the construction and upkeep of the highways. Nine years before, in 1915, the total number of automotive vehicles registered in the United States was 2,445,000. The census figures of 1924 show the total for that year to have been 17,594,000. The number had increased more than seven times. It is intimated that if the states and their subdivisions had carried on road building only as they were able to meet the cost in cash, instead of borrowing funds for the purpose, the development of the automobile industry would have kept pace with the growth in good roads. Comparing the state debts outstanding in 1924 with the number of automobiles registered in that year, it is shown that there was owing by the states and their subdivisions approximately \$40 on each car. This is shown to account for almost one-half of the increase in state debts for the nine-year period.

But even with this showing, and with the increased expenditures for other purposes, it cannot be charged that a wrong has been inflicted upon the people, or that poor judgment has been exercised. It is for the guardians of public funds everywhere to determine the uses to which such funds should be put. If those who contribute to these funds and who give assent to the mortgaging of their future incomes, as well as the incomes of their children, are so indifferent that less than 50 per cent of them go to the polls to choose their lawmakers and their administrative agents, those who fail to vote have no good reason to complain if they are called upon to support policies which they have not sanctioned or approved.

A digest of an important book, "Three Principles of the People," by Dr. Sun Yat-sen; reformer and publicist, whose writings have had much to do with the awakening of China, has been translated by Chester S. Miao for the China Christian Education Association. These fundamentals to Chinese sovereignty and success, according to the book, which is regarded as one of the chief influences animating the Southern Chinese nationalist movement today, are "nationalism, democracy and socialism," three requisites, in Dr. Sun's opinion, if China is to be saved from disruption and to continue as a world power.

Dr. Sun and Chinese Nationalism

The West has something to teach the Orient, says the author, but before China goes afire to learn what is best in the Occident, her people must recover the sense of nationalism which, owing to pacifism, China has lost within the last hundred years. To accomplish this the Chinese people must revive their old learning and such characteristics as unity, loyalty, filial piety, benevolence, faith, righteous government, sincerity, industry and invention. These are held to be essentials. Democracy is approved for two reasons: first, because "China desires to follow the political trend of the world," and, secondly, because "democracy is one of the best means to put an end to our civil wars."

Discussing what are to him the elusive elements of democracy—liberty and equality—Dr. Sun points out that, "aside from blunders and follies," China has few positive lessons to learn from the nations in the West. "In the past," he writes, "the Western peoples had too little personal freedom. So in all their revolutionary wars they fought hard for liberty. Historically, this has not been true in China. Our people, thus far, have had too much personal freedom. As a result of that, we have become a plate of sand and are helpless in face of foreign imperialism and its economic conquest. So what we need now is not to fight for more personal freedom, but to sacrifice some of our personal freedom in order to gain our national freedom."

The people of China, he states, are mainly poor, and commerce and industry, therefore, have not yet been developed. Revision of "unequal" treaties to permit tariff autonomy, and control of capital and land, are the objectives recommended by Dr. Sun, who says:

"Our great and immediate problem is not economic inequality, but economic poverty; not a fight against capitalists, but the prevention of the rise of capitalists in the future. Our method of solving this problem is to develop state industry. Since we do not have enough experience and capital to develop that, it would be wise for us to employ foreign specialists and to borrow foreign capital to help us. We do not have great fund-lords as they have in the West. But since land is vitally related to the people, we ought to work out a preventive policy now. Our policy is easy and simple. First, the Government should tax or buy all lands according to their value. Second, the value of the land should be fixed by its owner. Third, after the landowner has fixed his land value and reported to the Government, any future increase in the land value should belong to the Government."

Political equality and "service" as the goal of life complete the program Dr. Sun had in thought for the betterment of his people. He would do all possible to augment the Nation's supply of food, clothing and shelter by introducing machinery on Chinese farms and developing modern methods of transportation and manufacture to prevent famines. Back of all the natural handicaps, the book points out, are the treaties which hang like an incubus around the neck of the oldest nation in the world.

Fielding H. Yost, famous University of Michigan football coach, states in an article in Human Engineering that love is the most essential quality in the development of a great football eleven. He explains further that love, shown in love of pals, love of the game, and love of the school the boys play for, is a positive force, and adds that with it go other positive forces, such as faith, courage and truth, all of which combine to furnish the boy with the best qualifications for a successful gridiron career. And in this sense he includes college athletics in the categories of institutions in which youth is taught valuable lessons in unselfishness and perseverance.

The main objective which every athletic coach aims to reach is, of course, the consistent development of winning teams. Each, necessarily, has his own methods of procedure. Approximately thirty years of experience as a football mentor have given Coach Yost an intimate understanding of boys and athletics, as well as of their relationship to each other and to the college. It is quite reasonable, therefore, that when he looks beyond the more commonly accepted requirements for success in athletics and sports to love as the most potent factor of all, sports followers everywhere are willing and ready to give more than passing thought to his statements.

It is true, especially of all college athletic competition, that there is in evidence an element of unselfishness on the part of contestants which has about it a beauty and grandeur all its own. Indeed, it seems illogical that a college athlete who goes through the ordeal of a long, arduous football season, or who struggles for years to obtain just one opportunity, perhaps, to play in some big game, is not, at least in a measure, inspired by a "love of pals, love of the game, and love of school." The athlete who puts forth his best efforts and enters wholeheartedly into a contest for the main purpose of helping his team gain top honors is quite common on the college field of battle. And this characteristic attitude of selfless service is apparently lending an increasingly higher aspect to college athletics, and deserves greater development. In this respect, also, the boy profits immeasurably in character building. The athlete who learns the lessons of unselfishness and perseverance taught him while training for a place on the college team has prepared himself for a more useful place in after-college life.

Building athletic teams on the basis of love has apparently proved a huge success with Coach Yost, as his record substantiates. Through this higher method of coaching, better men as

well as better athletes, are being trained. Take any one of the great sporting figures of the present century—Walter Johnson, veteran baseball pitcher; Paavo Nurmi, Finnish distance runner; Charles Paddock, world-famous sprinter; William Tilden, champion tennis player; Charles Hoff, leading pole-vaulter; John Weissmuller, star swimmer, and the many others, and in most cases the impelling power behind their seemingly tireless efforts, which spurs them on to continued victories, can be traced to an unquenchable enthusiasm for the particular branch of sports in which they participate. Great works are being performed by men and women who are imbued with love for all mankind. He who loves most to serve his patrons is generally found to be the most successful business man. He who most loves his country, best serves its people. Indeed, the power of love is asserting itself everywhere in the many walks of life. Where it is most apparent in athletics there is apt to be found an attitude of co-operation and harmony which is indispensable to the development of the highest type of teamwork.

An Associated Press report recently told of the fact that the people of Poland have apparently given up reading. Forty-eight libraries, one is told, have had to go out of business this last year. Presumably the cause for this state of affairs is to be found in the lack of educational facilities, and unquestionably this in turn is due to the postwar difficulties through which the country has passed. How impossible it is to trace a tithe of the untoward results of the war, but certainly not the least important one must be considered the strange loss of interest in reading. Without the mental activity which is aroused by proper study, the course of a people can hardly be expected to be on the upward path.

Double-bass playing, an occupation hitherto more honorable than romantic, is assuming significance, as the symphonic art develops. Double-bass tone, formerly regarded as a sort of support only, is employed by modern composers for effects of first-rate importance; and besides that, is treated by conductors, even in the presentation of old-school works, as a principal element in the ensemble. The double bass, in Haydn's music seldom more than a re-enforcement of other instruments, begins in Wagner's to have a rôle of its own, and becomes in Stravinsky's a quite independent voice. And regardless of periods, the great bass of the string family is considered nowadays of equal rank with anything else in the orchestra; according to a generally-accepted maxim that no agglomeration of sounds can be good, unless every detail of sonority of which it consists is good.

Besides having had to take a secondary place in the harmony, being for a long time permitted but to repeat the notes of the violoncello an octave below, the double bass has been complained of and jibed at. Sullen, inflexible, never to be subjugated—the bull fiddle! There was a time, though, when it held a dignity above that of concert halls. Perhaps there still remain in New England, here and there, meeting-house garrets that have not given up to exploring antiquarians the bass viol, of the three-string order, upon which the congregation used to be led in singing.

For its size, the instrument is remarkably inarticulate and unassertive. It is a vexation, no doubt, to those who write scores and to those who direct interpretation, and possibly also to those who listen, that it so often fails to hold its own, even at ten to one, against the low voices of the brass and the wood wind. Nevertheless, whether through improved execution on the part of performers, or increased knack for balancing tone volumes and contrasting tone colors on the part of conductors, it is finding itself anew in the symphonic scheme. Something sure to be asked when musicians discuss an orchestral organization in these days is: What about the bass of the string section?

The Double Bass in the Orchestra

Random Ramblings

Not long ago Alexander Graham Bell found great difficulty in making people believe his claims regarding the telephone; today England and America are talking with one another; tomorrow an Englishman talking to a friend in New York, will exclaim, "My, but I'm glad to see you." How long will it be before we are wirelessly shaking hands?

Let us forget! This month of January marks the anniversary of two great victories for freedom in American history. On Jan. 1, sixty-four years ago, the Negroes were released from the slavery of servitude. On Jan. 16, seven years ago, the people of the United States were released from the slavery of the licensed liquor traffic.

English cooks report more than 150 ways of preparing the humble potato. How do you like yours—boiled, or baked with the jackets on? There's only one way of eating them, anyhow.

Banking transactions to the amount of \$6,000,000 done on the opening day of the transatlantic telephone shows that some pretty substantial business can be picked out of the air.

Boston Natural History Society reports a remarkable specimen of eosphorite. Oh, yes, it is associated with the rhodochrosite, but it is lighter brown.

A literary exchange says that it has been a great year for books—but it remains to be seen whether it has been a year for great books.

The American motorist has long known of the gasoline-eating bug, recently discovered in Germany. It is called a carburetor-eater.

While a minority is engaged in snow-shoveling, the large majority is engaged in snow-shoveling.

The "Carfew" must not ring tonight," says New York. It has set the time at 3:00 a. m.

A tax on tires is bad enough, but tacks in them may be worse.

Two heads are better than one. Ask the barber.

The whiffetree has but a single nut.

Six Thirty

IT WAS four o'clock, although the newsboy below at the corner of the street barked out, "Six thirty," in a voice like a minute gun. It had been raining all night and most of the day until this hour, when the earth steamed like a herd. Hazes breathed out of the river, fogs moped over the sea, and clouds dissolved the lumps of mountain.

At four o'clock there was hardly enough light to read by in the room, and the sky was mired and rutted with swollen clouds and with the wild gas flare of sunset puddled among them. Looking at the sky I remembered streets in London at this hour lurid with coster's flares, yellow flame snagging out of the paraffin cans; indigo shapes of men and women on the muddy cobbles; the cast iron cries, the cold that seemed almost warm in the half light.

Here was a street of costermongers and their barrows, and a man blowing himself with straining blasts into a cornet. It was a scene as bright as cheap jewelry, as hard and brilliant as a hippodrome, for the hour transmuted everything. It was the newsboys' hour of headlines and excitement when the clouds were as black and as damp as printer's ink on a placard and the sunset more sensational than the news.

Looking from the window of the darkening room I saw these scenes again, for they jumped and scattered out of my thought as a tune hits out of a barrelorgan.

"Six thirty! Special!" His voice was like shrapnel. The houses in the Green melted into one violet pallidude with yellow squares of light out in them. The Green was a lake of mist from which the limbs of the trees issued like smoke. Earth and sky were dissolving into one. The ends of walls and the corners of streets were bitten off by the fog. Against the sky the regiments of chimneys were drawn up to the drum tap. On roof after roof they appeared in sharp platoons. They appeared silently with the sun blazing behind them like a bugle. Beyond all, stuck up a black factory chimney like a gun with the peaceful smoke of salute in its mouth.

"Six thirty." He knew there was something in the hour that could not be reckoned on a clock. As sky and earth melted together, so past and present seemed to mingle, for the world had no clear aspect but was blurred and only half in the light like something seen in memory. The hour carried the world back into the past, and the world was sad. And why sad? Sunset had learned that trick of vagueness from memory and gave a false haze and softness of melancholy to things that were vivid and gay.

Better was the cry of the newsboy two hours or more ahead. With a poet he might have thought,

Be thou upon our lips the trumpet of a prophecy for it was an hour of prophecy and not of sadness—a thing that could not be reckoned on a clock.

I saw from the window a white of cloud turned to the light and filling its arch with bright brilliance. Like a bird it turned and commanded the sky. For a moment the world seemed to pend from it; the sun, falling more deeply into the west, took back its light and the wing emptied. Time after time this happened till the sunset was loud with the beating of wings of fire, rising, turning, poisoning and veering to nothing.

—The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Is Love Greatest Asset in Football?

THE famous Michigan coach, Fielding H. Yost, says it is. When he was talking to a reporter recently about the qualities that make a great team, he paused and said: "And the greatest of these is love."

When he was asked if he could build a winning team on this Biblical tenet, he said a great team cannot be built without the so-called heart qualities. Of course, other qualities are also needed, too—physique, health, and endurance. To Yost love is a positive, creative force. "Love of pals," he said, "love of the game, love of the school the boys play for. Hate is a negative force, while love is positive and makes for strength for the best fighting type of man, especially when it comes to fighting for the things in which he is interested. With it go courage, truth, and faith, all positive forces."

Under the right leadership in sport, the boy learns that he must earn his position. Pull and influence will not get a place for a weakling on a football squad. He must make himself hit and keep himself fit. If he learns his lesson properly, he will be ready for life in the big world. The ideas that win in sport are the ideas that win in business. Inspired only by faith and ambition, a boy will work months trying to get on a team. He knows he will get on if he qualifies. The coach isn't playing favorites because his job is to produce a winning team.

Later, in business, the boy with the right stuff in him will work with the same faith and ambition at drudgery, knowing all the time that by doing his work well he is only preparing himself for positions higher up, where the bigger rewards are to be found.

Coach Yost and all the other great developers of athletes are man-builders in the truest sense. They know that training of body, mind and heart must go together. Character expresses itself in play as much as it ever expresses itself in work.—Human Engineering.

Original "Song Plugger"

America's original "song plugger" and music publisher was none other than Benjamin Franklin. Furthermore, the songs were his own compositions, for the statesman, inventor, printer, diplomat, philosopher, and educator also was a composer and an all-around musician. . . . On many an evening the sonorous voice of Franklin was heard in chorus with his friends. He was an orthodox believer in correct tempo in music, and it is not hard to imagine him tapping time. He not only wrote songs, but set them into type and proceeded to hawk them through the streets, thus proving himself a pioneer sales promoter. Franklin developed the harmonica or glassy chord. He also was a talented performer on the harp, guitar, and violin.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Cat

The cat would make an excellent diplomatist; he is seldom ruffled, never loses his head, is usually polite, has admirable manners, and great aplomb, and there is that sharp claw concealed in the velvet glove to resent any intrusion upon his interest or felicity. But, above all, he has the diplomatic virtue of concealing what he thinks. Whereas, the dog opens out his whole soul, the cat keeps it as close as an oyster. There is certainly nothing of the "new" or "open" diplomacy about the cat. He looks wise and maintains a grave and dignified silence. He may be cold, he may be selfish, but it must be said in justice to the cat that he does not make a business of ministering to human egotism—like the dog. His own dignity is to him of very much greater importance; he lives his own life, and goes his own way.—London Morning Post.

On Publishing Crime News

We never have and never will publish the details of revolting crimes, whether they be accounts of murders or domestic scandals. . . . In respect to crime news, we agree with The Christian Science Monitor that it is better for humanity at large to refrain from publishing the same. In our opinion, many a crime would not have been committed if it had not been for the power of suggestion aroused in the mind of the perpetrator by first having read a description of a similar crime in a newspaper or novel.—Inland Out Index (Casper, Wyo.).

Sobering Up

John Bull drank but half as much liquor in 1925 as he did in 1924, convictions for drunkenness being but 75,977 as against 183,838. The number of licensed saloons declined from 102,189 in 1900 to 30,420 in 1925. Possibly the Britisher has concluded he will have to sober up if he is to compete with the American.—Los Angeles Times.

So in this hour little things flashed into a wildish significance; and disappeared as a bird vanishes into the depths of the sky. A woman with a perambulator crossed the street. Her face, looking this way and that, was alight and she was hurrying. Where? She was gone. Things passed as quietly as owls in the dark.

A traction engine came straddling ponderously; it had all the mystery of Milton's unknown "two handed engine at the door." But it was gone. A bicycle hit and rang by like a hailstone. Trams churned up the shadows on their booming path and the trolley struck planes of fire above. The trams pitched and rolled like ships and the lights splashed and crumbled before the cut of their bows.

A man bent down and cranked his car, and even in the room I could hear the drum-roll, click and pervasive muttering rhythm of his engine as it ticked over. Invitation to the dance: the trees in the Green trembled and shook and swayed and seemed to be a-tiptoe for it. But he went away and they sank mutely back to their heels. They were silent: on their myriad strings not a note: their branches, bare of leaves, were as slender as webs, as fine as an etcher's stroke, as slim and rich as frost on a pane.

The streets lying from north to south were silver. The streets bent east to west were silver and pink like shallow blades of shell. Over the streets the silent cars hissed and swirled. Their lights shined and sometimes it was the furious dilating stare of headlights. Some cars flew on deep spindling reflections of themselves in the wet. Other cars passed and pushed before them a tray of light that slipped up and jingled all the silver of the streets into it. The cars passed and were extinguished like thoughts.

The roads pouring from north to south went to the sea; and the plank, swish and gasp of the sea were like the excited breathing of a man running a race. The roads to the west rose like the long cold blast of a whistle to the mountains. They did not have the warm purple and daubed hazes of the city for long. There were no lights where these roads went, only the damp guttering stars and the moon like a spoonful of milk.

These roads may have felt the hobnails of a man's boot, or a cow's hoof, or may have seen the glitter of a dog's feet. But they were as cold and single as whistle. In the moment their mounds can find the gown of the morners the clouds. Their cry there was the curlew's and startled the long faces of the rocks, and the rabbits nibbling the close turf.

It was strange, while the flare of light was hissing in the sky, to think of the western roads whistling their silver between the hedges of the Midlands and the stone walls of Connaught, and ending at the sea. For at the sea, wherever the squeak of a bird is, there may be the end of a road.

There was a bubble of light in the room but the flame of the west had popped out and an oily brown smoke of cloud reeked where the flame was. The light was from the moons. There were ranks of them swinging from the tram standards, electric moons creaking in the wind. The gas lamps sang at the street corners. A tram chimed. An enormous shining car, like a steam locomotive, came. "Six thirty." He wheeled his tongue like a Cyclops, his hammer on the anvil. He was beating sadness into prophecy that we might ride well shod through this hour of his. And he was still an hour ahead. V.S.P.

The Age of Efficiency

Where is efficiency to stop? We read with concern that some Chicago matrons who are so busy with society, opera, and charity engagements that they must dress with the speed of a fireman, have ticketed their costumes with numbers, filing them in the presses in order that in a moment their maid can find the gown of the moment. These women no longer have a coral gown or a jade afternoon dress. They have No. 76, Series B, or No. 59, Series E. Shoes or slippers, stockings, scarfs, wraps, gloves, and all other parts of the costumes are ticketed accordingly, and filed in the proper places. When the maid takes gown 47 from the closet, she also takes slippers 47 and wrap 47.

Some clever cabinetmaker probably is now at work on a container resembling a life-size filing case, so that all of the articles going to make up a costume can be put away together. Then, when the mistress rushes into the dressing room from a party or meeting, by pressing an electric button she can cause the number of the required costume to flash on a signal board in the maid's apartment. The maid then will throw a lever which will open the cabinet, lift out the container and shoot the costume along to the boudoir of the mistress, with the maid perched in a kind of suspended swing.—South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

"Take a Letter"

It is something of a surprise to learn from Postmaster-General Harry S. New that in 1925 the Post Office Department issued 17,482,834,894 stamps; that these stamps had a face value of \$459,251,376.

These are big totals. They suggest that we are a nation of confirmed letter writers. But the facts hardly make such a conclusion applicable to the individual. While the per capita showing is greater than anywhere else in the world, it reaches no such proportions with the rank and file as the Postmaster-General's report seems to indicate. The bulk of the output is for business communications, and vast sums are spent in forwarding advertising literature dealing with every known commodity that is merchantable.

This helps to absolve the average American from the suspicion of being a chronic epistolarian; but, granted immunity on that count, after running through the accumulation which daily clutters his desk and chokes his mail box at home, he will hardly deny that, whatever his individual status as a correspondent, we are a nation of confirmed letter readers.—Detroit Free Press.

Congratulations—and Thanks

During the year 1927, we retain one fundamental resolve as applied to our circulation of news, and that is, to never publish any stories relative to murder, divorce, or suicide. We will leave this particular mode of pillorying and desecrating the public mind to the yellow journals, some of the misreading American dailies, and the several great and worthy universal press services.

We feel that murder, divorce, and suicide are three things in life that have very "dirty ears," and that they have no place in the constructive elevation of the human mind. In our relation to representative newspapers of America we stand practically alone in our conviction. On our side, however, we have the most educational, wholesome, and uplifting daily newspaper in the United States, The Christian Science Monitor. There is very little religion expounded in the Monitor, but a great deal of real Christianity and brotherly love. It stands for clean thought and clean action, justice, and the obedience of all laws that are right in principle, and fair to all the people. This is an ideal policy, and the Progress hopes to become more closely allied with it, in spirit and in fact, as it progresses.—Columbia (Calif.) Progress.

Strikes Obsolete?

The view that strikes, as weapons of defiance, have become obsolete is shared in places other than Great Britain. More than one country has found that the strike has no place, because of the unnecessary expense and suffering that it entails and the disruption of non-allied industries it causes, in the present industrial scheme of things.—Shanghai Times.

Optimism

There never was a man, or a business, or an institution, or a town, or a section, or a country—in short, there never was anything subject to human influence that the spirit of optimism could not help or that pessimism failed to harm.—Albany Herald.